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POETICAL.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TEACHER'S ADVERSITIES.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The wants of pupils to supply,
A pleasing task to fleeting eyes,
Would seem, if all they need to learn
Were deemed a thing of due concern;
To render this in measure just,
Becomes the honest teacher's trust.
But many purse-proud men there are
Who honor due from him debar;
E'en when he possess'd of talents rare,
And character that's passing fair;
While much of good he glad would do,
Ashamed am I to say 'tis true,
His calling low the people rate,
And of't he feels the vain man's hate.
'Tis those most wise in their conceit,
Who of t his good designs defeat;
What foible he by chance possess,
They with presuming cant will guess;
Like Solomon "more hope of fools,"
Than them, have we at least in schools.
We sad and mortified do feel
When these wits our faults reveal;
For chance to grumble give delight
To them is much as 'tis what's all right.
Some lack disciplinary skill,
And hence all duties can't fulfill;
The case of these become much worse
By having charge of pupils so perverse,
As know not how control to brook,
Or pleasure find in any book.
Their teacher's modes they will impeach,
Or of his rules will make a breach;
These make for him a thankless work
By playing off with spiteful quirk;
His good advice they quite slight,
While he for them with all his might,
Seeks out from things both old and new,
Such maxims as he knows are true;
It gives to him no little pain,
To see how youth will these disdain
Some more mind than there are that flame
On him what is a boorish shame;
In vain he ever castigates
For what a parent instigates;
For duty just he then may find
How rancor springs from haughty mind;
A father's vengeance he may fear,
Or from a wrathful Mother hear;
Then much it aggravates his woes,
If treated friends should prove his foes;
And worst of all may lose his place,
Obliged to leave in disgrace
A triumph of the rebel crew,
Sad scene for moralist to view!
The charge of ill is laid on him,
So rules the reckless public whim,
The good instructor's work undone,
In truth is their's worth begun;
He then may start on his retreat,
And shake the dust from off his feet.
Defeats like these when they occur,
A better sense will oft bestir;
The teacher's wrongs will cause to see,
And claim for him more sympathy.
Though persecution be our lot,
From well-known duty shrink we not:
But we must ever bear in mind
How the great teacher of mankind,
And prophets too, of heavenly birth,
The sinful tribes were taught to see,
Encountered just the same,
Which gave to them continuous fame.
To them we're much in debt,
Their precepts that the wise we get
Should teach to us of modern time,
The way to "make our lives sublime."
The ancient prophet's heavenly fire,
Our minds to glory should inspire;
For moral duties fairly done,
Our gratitude is justly due,
Though to and fro' by malice tossed,
The teacher's work will not be lost.

HOOKS AND EYES.

A Brief Chapter on these Domestic Articles—Their Real Mission—Ungirls as Best—"Tightness" the Necessary Condition to Their Use.

I do not know the precise date of the invention of these articles, but I fancy they must have come into use before buttons were known, so rude and primitive, as a means of fastening garments, do they appear, even in their most approved state. By French dressmakers they have been tabooed almost entirely for many years. A Paris modiste always maintains that a dress fastened with hooks and eyes, especially down the waist, never looks "finished" and never fits perfectly. I think she is right. Clever dressmakers have educated them to those bunglers whose best work is but a botched job. To fasten a dress down the front of the waist with hooks and eyes, concealing them with some clap-trap of useless buttons or ornamental trimming, is a clear confession, on the part of the maker, of inability. For to make good button-holes—button-holes fit to be displayed to all the world on silk or satin—is an art in itself; and when well done, such work requires considerable time. This is more than made up, however, by the superior finish and durability given to a dress fastened neatly with buttons and button-holes.

The fit is always improved thereby, while hooks and eyes are capable of impairing the beauty of the best fitting waist that ever was made. In one respect they may be said to be the invention of Satan. We must acknowledge this when we remember that they flourish most when it is an impracticability to fasten a dress in any other way. When it is the fashion to have the waists of robes so tight that only herculian exertions can make both ends meet, then hooks and eyes are in their glory; for you cannot button a dress that is too tight. Button and button holes refuse to lend themselves to any such devices of the enemy. Tightness is, indeed, the only condition of success in hooks and eyes. The strain is required to keep them fastened. They are worthless for any loose garment, which is a plain confession of their worthlessness in other respects, of their injurious tendencies from a hygienic point of view. They are always coming unfastened or bursting off at a critical moment and catching at things which they have no business to meddle with. They are the direst known enemies of lace. It there is a bit of lace trimming in the same room with a pair of hooks and eyes, you will surely find it in their clutches before very long.

The injury that has resulted to dresses trimmed with costly lace from hook and eye fastenings is greater than any other sort of damage. And when the remembers the case in her point and guipure from this cause, I think any lady would be justified in dismissing a dressmaker who should send her home a lace-trimmed garment of any sort fastened with hooks and eyes, since it cannot even lie in a drawer without the lace becoming entangled, torn, and the more slightest of the unfitting movement tears a hole in it. The same remarks apply to fringes, and any soft, porous, or yielding fabric, with which hooks come in contact. This is not to be wondered at, since hooks were made expressly to catch at things, as their name implies.

NEW BOOTS.

The Experience of Many Wearers Vividly Described.

It is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may not be able to get your foot only part way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is sweaty, or you havn't started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again and stand up to it, and he throws in a little powder from a pepper-box to aid you. And so you stand up, and pound down your foot, and partly trip yourself up, and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove, but he reassures it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite so good as that. You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, and all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained the shoemaker. You limp down town the next day and smile all the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman in the suburbs, are calculated to immortalize the name of women and shoemakers generally.—*Danbury News.*

Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, Locke, Tilotson, were all distinguished for strength of memory. When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest order, none were distinguished above Grotius and Pascal; and Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Leibnetz and Euler were not less ocbrated for their imbibigence than for their memory; and both could repeat the whole of the "Æneid." Donellus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart; and yet he was one of the profoundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben Jonson tells us that he could repeat all that he had ever written, and whole books that he had read. Themistocles could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after setting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memery all the things sold, then prices, and the names of their purchasers. Neibuhr, the historian, was no less distinguished for his memory than his acuteness. In his youth he was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark. Part of a book of accounts having been destroyed, he restored it by an effort of memory.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Beaver Falls and its Earlier History.

A TOWN SITE PURCHASED FOR "A SONG."

Letter No. 13.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Beaver Falls.

Attention was first directed to the water power, and adaptability of the lands at Beaver Falls for manufacturing, sometime during, or at furthest not long after, the Revolutionary war. It would seem that the lands on which the town is located were patented by General Brodhead, one of the continental officers, though he never had the privilege of occupying them. The General was for some time on duty at Fort Pitt, and probably for a limited period on outpost duty at Fort McIntosh. In the performances of his duties in this region, his eyes first beheld the rapids of Beaver, and measured the extent of their power. He was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, living at least a part of his time in Lancaster, where water privileges were of course highly appreciated. He was not long in learning the great advantages offered at the falls of Beaver, and the importance of securing a part of the lands washed by them. He at once comprehended the great commercial importance of the valley. He saw the unexcelled advantages and power for the purposes of manufacture, and realized the prospective value of the lands bordering on the river; that here might be made one of the greatest commercial marts in the whole of the western country. In this General Brodhead was wiser than the generations who have followed him, as they have so far failed in making what the valley is well fitted for, a compact and prosperous little city.

Taxing Possession.

The General was living in Lancaster, Penn'a, in the year 1793, and when on the 12th day of March of that year the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the law opening up to sale and settlement the lands owned by the State in the territory lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, the General, immediately upon its becoming a law, formally applied for a land warrant for four hundred acres, especially embracing the "Black Walnut Bottom," the body of lands afterwards laid out as the town plot. He had this tract regularly entered, surveyed and paid for, but before any settlement or improvement could be made upon it by him, the destructive and fearful Indian wars of the Northwest broke out, and hundreds of thousands of acres of lands thus lay idle until the close of the war, which was consummated in the treaty of Greenville, in the year 1795. Owing to these wars and the advancing age of the General, he never was able to settle on the lands in person.

In the year 1802 he sold his possessions on the falls of Beaver to David Hoopes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the use of the firm of Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., who proposed to make immediate use of the water privileges purchased. In part payment of this sale, the General received one hundred dollars in a note, which was all the purchase money received by him during his lifetime. As a curious relic, Mr. J. Webster Wilson, of New Brighton, showed your correspondent a journal entry of this money, in which it was stated that it was paid to his father-in-law, Isaac Wilson, to David Hoopes. When Hoopes, Townsend & Co. came to take possession of their land, they found some very serious obstacles in their way, in the persons of certain squatters, who very strenuously opposed the attempts of the owners to get possession of the lands they had purchased. In order to obtain footing these lands, they were obliged to again purchase part of the lands from those who had adopted the advanced ideas of "squatter sovereignty."

The First Mill.

Immediately on getting possession of their lands, Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co. erected a saw mill, on the site of the flouring mill now standing in Beaver Falls as the Noble Mill. In a short time this mill was burned and a new one immediately built in its place. Afterward a flouring mill was added to the saw mill, being the second mill of that kind in the valley. The company soon began the building of a forge on the river a short distance above the existing saw mill, but before the work was completed, the whole of the property came into the possession of Mr. Isaac Wilson, the transfer being made in the year 1805. In 1806 the forge was completed by Mr. Wilson, and in the same year was first put in operation. The first forgemen who operated in it were Charles Carter and John Richards. Then was commenced the real prosperity of the "black walnut bottoms." Mr. Wilson also erected a charcoal furnace, but before he got it in operation the one-half interest of this immense property was sold to Messrs. Barker & Gregg for $16,000, the sale being consummated on September 13, 1808, and the firm becoming Isaac Wilson & Co.

Before the close of this year the furnace was put in blast and was run for several years, making pigs, stoves, hollow ware, etc. In April, 1812, Messrs. Barker & Gregg purchased the other half interest of the property for the sum of $15,000. These improvements were the first made for the purpose of utilizing the immense water power in possession of the companies, and for the fuller development of the natural advantages for commerce and agriculture in this fertile region. A great deal of labor, time and money was spent to accomplish these ends, at a loss, very often, to the parties themselves, though a great gain to the public generally. Prosperity was amply rewarding the efforts of the faithful workers.

A Point for Burr's Confederates.

A large mercantile store was opened and quite an extensive business was done, to the great benefit of the whole country. Employment was given to a large number of people, making business generally prosperous. The town of Brighton was laid out some time during the year 1806, under circumstances of peculiar interest, by two brothers who were traveling with the Burr expedition. As has already been mentioned, the lower Beaver Valley was the scene of a part of the fitting out of this expedition. To gentlemen by the name of Constable, formerly from Brighton, England, were sojourning in Canada, their object of visiting North America being to sketch the scenery of the new world and visit its more interesting points. Hearing of the proposed expedition of Burr, they at once determined to join it. Their object was to make use of the conveyances used, to travel through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, which they very much desired to site, so that they might examine the country, make the sketches of it and take notes of any prominent or interesting points they might come across in the course of their travels.

They came to Sharon and joined their fortunes with the parties there assembled, and endeavored to content themselves amid the wild, romantic scenes which surrounded them, until the expedition should be ready to move.

While the parties were at Sharon, the owners of the "Black Walnut Bottom" lands were discussing the founding of a town, which, in fact, is what they determined to do, and laid their plans for the work. The Constable brothers being good surveyors, and having an abundance of leisure on their hands, gratuitously offered their services to lay out the proposed town, which were gratefully accepted. They immediately went to work, and in a very short period of time had on paper one of the most beautiful of towns, all ready for christening. The proprietors of the new town, after counseling over the matter, in view of the valuable services rendered by the Constable brothers, resolved to give them the privilege of naming the new created town. This they assumed to do, and gave it the name of Brighton, a namesake of their native city left far behind them in their "merry England." No doubt when they named the child of the forest they had in mind sweet memories of boyhood scenes on the old playground and pleasant recollections of their far distant home.

This good old name the town held until, in the pride of its heart and under the impulses of its ambition, it cast from it the name so full of precious memories and became the modern Beaver Falls.

Shortly after the year 1812, Mr. Frederick Rapp, of the Economy Society, had endeavored to purchase the property as improved, for the sum of $32,000, which was very promptly rejected. After this offer the property came into the possession of Mr. Oliver Ormsby, of Allegheny county, who kept the iron works and other business enterprises in full operation, under the superintendence of Colonel John Dickey, until about the year 1818. Under the prostration of all business, which prevailed over the country at the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, they ceased to do much business, and the works and place went gradually down. It is said, that while these works were in successful operation, that Brighton had become the centre of a large trade, and that good markets were afforded for all kinds of produce and grain. Liberal wages were paid to all who labored, and a great deal of money was put in circulation among the people. Indeed, it seemed as if the smiles of fortune were in a peculiar manner resting upon this people until the hour of reaction came. Mr. James Patterson, of Beaver Falls, relates the amusing incident, that during the time when all these works were in full blast and were doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, a writ was sued out of court in Beaver to have the dam that turned the water into the race, and gave the power which propelled the works, torn down, on the ground of its being a public nuisance, because, as was alleged, it stopped the fish from going up the creek! How absurd and ridiculous such a thing would be in these days of business activity. There were plenty of envious people then as now, whose self-ishness will permit no prosperity or advancement, either of individual good, or for the welfare of a community or State. Beaver Valley is not yet rid of them. BEAVER.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

We understand that the man who had a cloud upon his brow has since been mist.

For views on the Rhine visit some of those pork-packing establishments out West.

We suppose our compositors are liable at almost any time to type-us fever.

That man who was ship-shape must have seemed a little out of proportion.

Wanted,—a pig for the pen that was mightier than the sword.

Twelve years ago Grace Greenwood delivered a temperance lecture at *Coldwater*, Michigan.

It is a fact that rheumatism and glutions are both inclined to attack the joints.

It has been ascertained that the man who "held on to the last" was a shoemaker.

Pray what is the use for a fellow to work himself to death just to get a living?

When is John Smith like a rooster? When his head is combed, of course.

Rogues who are hung out West are said to have died during a tight rope performance.

A young lady who fell dead in love with a fellow, revived when asked to name the day.

They voted down in Maine, lately, that the next March meeting be held in April.

Speaking of the fashions, there's not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month.

There are plenty of pine orchards in Maine but no pine apples grow there.

True, time flies fast, but every musician of any *note* can *beat time*.

An Irishman said a coffin was the house in which a man lived after he was dead.

Cheap carriage for a photographer—a Dog Cart(e).

The first nautical person alluded to in the Scriptures is said to be Eve, because she was the first mate.

Circus proprietors wish it distinctly understood that the late "sawdust swindle," which occurs so often in New York papers, does not refer to their exhibition.

A QUAKER traveling, arriving at an inn, called for some porter, and, observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray, friend, how many reserved pint bumpers fill a pint?" "Ten, sir," replied Boniface." And thou wouldst like to draw eleven if thou couldst?" rejoined Ebenezer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend, added the Quaker; "by the measures."

Did you ever see a man fish around in the bottom of a tub of water for a piece of soap? At the first he simply reaches down upon it to pick it right up, and is very much surprised to find that he hasn't got it. Then he approaches it more cautiously, puts his hand over it, and then comes down noiselessly until he gets every finger upon it, and then, just when he has it—misses it. He looks at it for a moment before making another effort, and fills up the interval with a few remarks. The third attempt is a sort of semi-circle, described with a great deal of sagacity, but is a failure. Other remarks follow. Then he makes a bold dive at it, and slops the water over his clothes, and drenches the carpet, and catches hold of the soap several times, and lets go of it again, and screams at the top of his voice, and finally, in perfect despair, sits down on the floor and actually howls.

A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.

The Murderer of Eight Women—A Brother Killed in Attempting to Liberate the Prisoner.

A few weeks ago a criminal, who gave the name of Mortimer, was tried in Sacramento, California, for the murder of a woman who had been his paramour. He was sentenced to death. It was said that he had destroyed the lives of eight women with whom he had maintained illicit relations. No darker record of crime was ever made than that which was cited against him at his trial. A few days ago since the keeper of the jail at Sacramento where Mortimer was confined, was startled by the ringing of a bell in the interior of the prison to which none but an intruder or prisoner who had broken from his cell could obtain access. He took his revolver and entered the inner enclosure, when he was confronted by a person, not less than two in his hand and his face concealed by a white handkerchief. The keeper fired instantly and with effect as the disguised man, who fled across the prison in the direction of Mortimer's cell, before which he fell and died. It was the brother of the criminal, a young man who resided in Lynn, Mass., where he maintained a respectable character. His brother had gone from home fifteen years ago, and in the interval nothing had been heard from him until the recent receipt of a letter signifying that he was in peril of his life, and beseeching his brother to come to him. No way of aiding the wretched murderer appeared possible except through the daring stratagem of scaling the prison walls and taking the chance of overpowering the jailor and liberating the prisoner. The procession of Mr. Mortimer's victims must pass frequently before him in the night season. To them will now be added the image of his brother, who fell a victim to his effort to rescue him from a fate which he should have met long ago, and who seems to have deserved a better kinsman and better fate.

The Thaddeus Stevens Orphan Asylum.

The announcement that the executors of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are about to apply the residue of his estate to the founding of the orphan home designed by him, will make the extract of his will given below of interest. Mr. Stevens, it is known, left a considerable estate, a portion of which was disposed of in legacies and the creation of annuities. The residue, estimated at various amounts, from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, he directed to be paid to his nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, on the following conditions: If for five years he totally abstains from drinking spirituous liquors, one-fourth; after ten years of similar abstinence, one-fourth more, and the remainder under similar conditions, in fifteen years. These conditions the residuary legatee having failed to comply with, the bulk of the estate will be devoted to the establishment of the orphan home, provided for in the following extract from Mr. Stevens' will, which reads:

"If the aggregate sum shall then amount to fifty thousand dollars, without which no further disposition thereof can be made, I give it all to my trustees, to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge for the support of homeless, indigent orphans—those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I desire twenty thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in permanent securities, bearing not less than six per cent. per annum. I wish the buildings to be erected in the city of Lancaster, south of East King street, provided sufficient ground; not less than two acres, shall be donated therefor. If not, then on the west (north) side of said street, on the same conditions. If sufficient ground should not be gratuitously offered, then I desire it to be built at Columbia.

"The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer if infirm, at the discretion of the authorities. They shall be carefully educated in the various branches of English education, and in all industrial trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown of race or color in the admission or treatment—neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mahomedans, nor any other, on account of their race, or of the religion of their parents must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same dress and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table, the dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities.

INEBRIETY.

Growth of the Appetite for Drink.

Dr. George Burr, of Binghampton, has written a paper on the "Pathology of Inebriation," which is published in the proceedings of the third meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, held last October. He maintains that inebriety is not a vice, but a disease; and that the irresistible and inordinate desire for alcoholic liquors must be referred to the condition of the nutritive apparatus. He compares the propensity to the impulse to relieve the sensation of hunger during protracted starvation, or the desire for water when long deprived of it. In the lower animals nutrition is merely a physical process. In man it is partly intellectual, for he understands the relation between food and satisfying his appetites. Dr. Burr, after drawing a distinction between natural and morbid appetites, says: "The love of drink is the most frequent manifestation of morbid appetite, and the most widely prevalent. In a former paper, I intimated a belief that there existed in man a natural inclination for the moderate use of ardent spirits. That belief is still entertained. When used normally, they become one of the class of condiments whose physiological effects are to render food savory and appetizing, and to produce agreeable sensations of taste. To this extent the desire for alcoholic, as well as other stimuli, may be said to be normal.

"In this moderate and not unnatural desire for liquor, however, lies the great danger; for out of it an unnatural craving for alcoholic drinks is apt to be developed. "It is here that we must look for the first departure from a a healthy condition, and for the first manifestations of diseased action. This early stage is marked by an occasional desire to drink, which recurs at shorter and shorter intervals, and a progressive, likewise gradually increasing, for a greater quantity at each time. This stage has long been belived to be one of voluntary indulgence, for which the subject of it was morally responsible. The drinker has been held as criminal for his example has been almost uniformly censured. Habit, occasional indulgence, and his however, must be regarded as the first intimation of the approaching disease—the stage of invasion, precisely as sensations of *mal-aise* and chills usher in a febrile attack.

"The formative stage of inebriety continues for a longer or shorter period, when, as is well known, more frequent repetitions of the practice of drinking are to be observed. The impulse to drink grows stronger and stronger, the will-power is overthrown, and their entire organism becomes subject to the fearful demands for stimulus. It is now that the stage of confirmed inebriation is formed, and *dypso-mania* fully established. The constant introduction of alcohol into the system, circulating with the blood and pervading its tissues adds fuel to the already enkindled flame and intensifies the propensity to an irresistable degree. Nothing now satisfies short of complete intoxication, and, not until the unhappy subject of the disease falls senseless and completely overcome, will he cease his efforts to gratify the most insatible desire.

The Wheat Crop.

The Agricultural Department at Washington reports the condition of winter grain as follows: Wheat on the northern belt is generally exempt from winter injury. In the Middle States a great improvement upon the showing last Spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, while in the Southern States are less favorable than last year. Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. Kentucky, an unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable returns outnumbered the favorable. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germinating, and left the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes effect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, there being more favorable conditions. As in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as is known, very little wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

Sympathy as a Business.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her white sick. Among the names of Counts, Barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and other devices, the same across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information other than that the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. On the return of the lady excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers."

A Man Burns Himself to Death.

The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* gives the following particulars of the recent suicide of Richard Williamson:

"Richard Williamson, a man 35 years of age, and for some years past suffering from mental derangement, terminated his life in the following fearful manner: He fancied in his deranged condition that he must sacrifice himself on the altar as a burnt offering for the cause of Christ. So firm was he in this resolve that his wife, a short time since, through fear, abandoned the house. On Saturday, the 26th, he devoted most of the day to gathering into his log house, which he termed his altar, brush, straw, etc., preparatory to his dreadful and speedy self-immolation. About 8 o'clock he fired the building, ascending to the funeral pile, and there, upon bended knees, remained until the devouring flames ended his life. Mr. Furnas, who resided near by, used every exertion to rescue the unfortunate man, but without avail. The deceased man is of good family and was in fair circumstances. The light from the burning dwelling was visible at Spring Valley."

The Statistics Man on Pie.

The statistics man has been at work again, and this time he has occupied himself with New England's favorite article of food, pie. It seems we are gradually and surely deteriorating our race by an indulgence in pie; that we are becoming helpless victims to the luring squash and the insinuating pumpkin; the aromatic and mysterious mince and delicious huckleberry. Superbly worked tarts and latticed currant are creeping insidiously into our constitutions and undermining them. If philanthropy does not soon begin its charitable work, we shall all fall before the deadly wiles of crust. This is terrible, indeed, and pie-makers take upon themselves a fearful responsibility in tempting us with their dangerous delicacies. It seems we are a race of pastataphagists. It is dreadful to reflect upon. Another fascinating but deadly stimulant is now added to alcohol and tobacco. Pie is contraband. Who would have thought it. Farewell, dyspepsia; farewell, biliousness; farewell, headaches; and welcome health and prosperity. The demon that is degenerating us has been discovered at last, and his name is Pie.

Employers Appeal to Scripture.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that the following is the reply of a firm at Rotherham to a union deputation, which solicited an advance of wages: In the carrying out of our works we acknowledge the principles laid down in God's Word, which recognizes most fully the two classes, viz: masters and servants, and lengthily goes into the duties, obligations and responsibilities of each, and, as far as we know it, we carry out those principles—imperfectly, it may be—but we do not find in that Word the slightest reference to any intermediate class between masters and servants; in fact, to do so, in effect, would be to destroy the relationship between the two. We, therefore, respectfully decline to allow any person or persons to step between us and our workmen.

THE medicine standard recently captured from the Modocs consisted of a mink skin tied to the end of a stick, with a bundle of feathers and beads attached to the skin.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

Part of the Crew Separated from the Vessel.

DEATH OF CAPT. HALL.

Foul Play Suspected by Dr. Hayes.

The North Pole Almost in Sight.

SEAL AND BEAR FLESH USED AS FOOD.

Terrible Suffering from Cold and Hunger.

Sketch of Capt. Hall's Life.

Survivors of the Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., of May 9, says: The steamer Walrus arrived from the oil fishery at the port of St. Johns this morning, bringing news that the steamer Tigress had come into Roberts' Bay eighteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. The following are the names of the rescued: H. C. Tyson, assistant navigator; Frederick Meyer, meteorologist; John Heron, steward; W. C. Krugen, seaman; Frederick Jamka, seaman; William Windeman, seaman; Frederick Auting, seaman; Gustavus T. Lingust, seaman; Peter Johnston, seaman; William Jackson, cook; Esquimaux Joe, interpreter; Hannah and child, Esquimaux; Hans Christian, of Kane's Expedition; Hans Christian's wife and four children, the youngest only eight months old. Thirty-two others were left on the Polaris, and from her by a gale which burst her moorings, on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude seventy-two degrees thirty-two minutes.

When they first saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvass and making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. She had no boats left out of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in the Northern Expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's party, one was burnt as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the Tigress.

The Polaris was in command of Captain Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and had a plentiful stock of provisions. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats for the return trip.

Death of Captain Hall.

On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude eighty-one degrees thirty-eight minutes, and longitude seventy-two degrees forty-four minutes, Captain Hall died of apoplexy and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark the grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he attained a latitude of eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes. He seemed in his usual health before the death of the crew from the cable, to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and to stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

The Polaris in Winter Quarters.

In September, 1871, the Polaris entered into winter quarters, and left them on August 12, 1872. The ice was then very heavy and set in a southern direction, and she was forced south, and so continued drifting till Captain Tyson and party were driven from her.

A sledge party crossed Kane's polar sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north.

Sufferings of the Rescued.

The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate but raw seal and polar bear as they could get it. When met by the Tigress they showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during their stay on board have been on board they have improved vastly, and are how in bad health. The party is in charge of the United states Consul, and will arrive at St. Johns on Monday night.

Statement of Captain Tyson.

The following statement is furnished by Captain Tyson: On October 15, 1871, we left Tessivask, and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude eighty-one degrees thirty-eight minutes, longitude eighty-one degrees minutes west. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October, Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy.

We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to go north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore, and returned overland. On the 8th of July we started for home. On the 12th of August and on the 15th we were beset with ice in latitude eighty degrees. We drifted from there down to latitude seventy-seven degrees thirty-five minutes, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under a heavy pressure. On the 15th the ice commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice, the vessel being reported leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for twower three hours. When the pressure ceased I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing-master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than was customary. I returned to the ice and again, and shortly after it began to crack and a few minutes afterwards broke in many places. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel we attempted to reach the shore in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily-laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to halt once again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pummican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate weighing twenty pounds, some musk ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition.

In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., to undertake a journey inland, I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not attempt to haul the boats on shore to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boats, bread, &c., and saved them all. This ice grew firm, when I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in the boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough, we stove both boats.

We succeeded on the first of November in getting about half way to shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather set in. In the morning the ice was broken and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land. During the days the weather continued stormy, although the month of November, we built a snow house and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter.

During the greater part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we suppered on seal meat, and had no trouble, neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our "ice" piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter. We left the piece on the 1st of April and abandoned nearly all our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins, and other articles, taking a portion of meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard, on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I regained the outer edge of a piece of ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little farther in.

On the 4th inst. a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it up into small pieces, so we had to live on a small piece. As we could not put our boat out, we could not find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation. On the 31st of April we sighted a Polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while two Esquimaux squeezed themselves behind a piece of ice, thus enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in the water, and worked our way west and southwest, and continued, at every opportunity, to work to the westward, in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast, and getting temporary relief. We were picked up by the steamship Tigress, Captain Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude fifty-three degrees thirty-five minutes north, longitude fifty-five degrees west, or near Wolfe Island, and about forty miles from land.

How the Party Got Separated from the Vessel.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from off the ice, Captain Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. I set my colors, he said, as she steamed along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in a bend of land and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the northeast, opening a little way to the northeast of Northumberland Island. I saw a vessel in the harbor there. Her sails were furled, and no smoke was issuing from her smoke-stack that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach the shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, and took the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh with great violence from the northeast, and moving very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed in on me and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went in the harbor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe, a piece separating us from the six bags of bread and one boat. I saw the vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief, I gave myself no anxiety. But soon we were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the Tigress rescued us we never got a glimpse of the Polaris.

The Polaris Without Boats.

The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1871. The Tigress fell in with the party in a dense fog, and providentially struck the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well.

Captain Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris all on board were in good health.

Disappointment of President Grant.

A dispatch from Washington says that the news of the disaster to the Polaris has affected the President deeply, as he had hoped the enterprise of the Government in this direction would redound to the national honor.

Officers and Crew of the Polaris.

The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the ill-fated Polaris: C. F. Hall, Captain, of Cincinnati; Hubbard C. Chester, first mate, Nolnk, Connecticut; Sidney O Buddington, sailing master, Groton, Connecticut; Wm. M. Morton, second mate, New Jersey; Emil Schumen, Chief Engineer, has a wife living in this city. Joseph Maush, of Germany, seamen, was a brother of the celebrated African traveler Mauch.

Dispatch from the United States Consul at St. Johns.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following dispatch has been received by the State Department.

St. Johns, N. B., May 9.—Just returned from Bay Roberts, Captain Tyson reports having reached north latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes, and reached winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes. Captain Hall died of apoplexy on

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

LUSIGNANI was hung yesterday at Morristown, N. J., and Nixon will be hung in New York to-day.

THE Turkish province of Bosina has been inundated, occasioning the loss of many lives, and great destruction of property.

NIXON is doomed, Governor Dix refusing to reprieve him, and the Court of Appeals have decided adversely in his case. His gallows is being erected.

A WRIT OF ERROR has been granted Stokes, on condition that it be promptly carried to the Court of Appeals. Evidently, the fates are against the murderer of Fisk.

MESSRS. FELIX R. BRUSOT, of this city, E. C. Kimball, of New York, and H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, have been appointed Commissioners to induce the Sioux Indians to confine their hunting operations to their reservations in Dacotah.

THE Emperor William came near losing his life while reviewing some troops at St. Petersburg. A fanatical priest, it is said, fired a pistol shot at him, but, fortunately, with very poor aim. Another report, however, pronounces the first statement incorrect.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad is now in rapid process of construction. Ground was broken at San Diego, California, on the 21st of April last, and it is predicted that this great road, whose route is below the snow line, will be in full operation by 1878.

THE detectives have discovered enough evidence against Michael Kercher, to warrant his arrest, on charge of murdering Lizzie Mess, at Saltsburg. He is said to have been making preparations to go back to Germany, a fact which has hastened his arrest.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has resigned his position as Chief Engineer of Docks at New York. A writer says of him that he has been making approaches to those dreaded docks, with the same skill and ease with which he approached Yorktown during the war.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to know if the time within which a soldier can make application to the Government for a pension has been extended over the term of five years. It has not. The bill introduced extending the term passed the House, but not the Senate.

THE steamship Egypt brought to New York one hundred farmers and mechanics from Yorkshire, England, who have purchased land in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad. Sixty Polanders are now on their way to the same State.

THE funeral of Bishop Mellvaine, which took place in Cincinnati yesterday, was very largely attended, and the services were of an imposing character. The deceased prelate was very highly respected at home, as indeed through the entire country where his qualities and character were known.

THE recent heavy decrease in the bullion of the Bank of England is referable, in view of what is said by the London *Economist*, to a preparation on the part of the Government of Great Britain to pay the United States the Alabama indemnity money, amounting to £3,200,000 ($16,000,000), which becomes due before the 1st of October next.

THE selection of Judge Pierrepont as the successor of Mr. Orr, at the Russian court, commands very general satisfaction. It is accepted as an appointment that is superior to criticism and in every way worthy to be made. In culture, ability and manners he is thoroughly fitted to represent the government at a court, now recognized as one of the most polished in Europe.

THE FINANCIAL panic at Vienna was more alarming than the first reports led us to imagine. It may be compared with our Black Friday, or the depression which followed the Chicago fire. The shrinkage in values is placed at $100,000,000, in all probability too large a sum. American securities suffered along with the rest,—but in a few days, in all probability, the tone of the market will be restored.

A PORTLAND, Oregon, correspondent of the New York *World* states that General Canby was scalped by the Modocs, a fact which was not made known when his body first arrived there, as it was not deemed prudent to inform his widow of it. It is not even generally known now, but probability strongly affirms the truth of the statement, for while the remains were lying in state the back of the head was covered.

THE news from the Modoc country, while it involves the unfortunate fact that our troops were again surprised, possesses several relieving features. It is stated that the Modocs are nearly or quite out of ammunition, their principal supply having been captured, and that they are free from the lava beds, and can be successfully pursued. It is promised that energetic efforts will be made to speedily finish the war against them.

IT IS STATED that the papers left by Oakes Ames contain a full refutation of the story that he perjured himself in order to convict certain Congressmen of Credit Mobilier operations. Further than this, that they contain a full disclosure of the history of that affair, involving others than those whose names were mentioned. Should these papers be given to the public, there will be a lively flutter among certain interested parties.

THE Public Board of Education of New York have declined to receive the money tendered them by Congressman Roosevelt. They state that the nice sense of honor which led him to refuse to appropriate the money to his personal use, should keep them from using it to educate the young. This is rather a delicate way of intimating that they do not desire to have anything to do with stolen money. Roosevelt will be obliged to keep it, or send it back to the Treasury.

THE New York *Times* makes a good point against the Farmers' National Convention when it says that it will fail in influence because of its lack of precise information. The discussions and resolutions gave nothing definite other than what they wished. There were no facts or data of any kind upon which to base a reasonable judgment of the value of their demands. In our view even the demand for new railroads was unreasonable, as involving government aid. The laws of trade must regulate, so far as railroads are concerned.

THE ILLNESS of Pope Pius IX. has given rise to much discussion relative to the Popes, their choice, mottoes and predictions peculiar to each, and much else interesting and uninteresting. The motto applied to the present Pope is the origin of the idea, somewhat prevalent, that the present will prove the last of the Popes. The present Pope is quite popular, personally, but there is evidently an under current of fear relative to his successor, a fact which has much to do with the anxiety prevailing relative to the election of his successor.

THERE is a good deal of sense in Brigham Young's reported opinion on the Indian question. Nothing could exceed the folly of most of the action of the United States toward the Indians previous to 1869. The policy since adopted has been temporarily discredited by the disastrous experience with the Modocs. But it is now generally conceded that the Modoc business had no direct bearing on what is known as the "peace policy." Meantime it is pleasant to hear that the considerable tribe of Snake Piutes have volunteered to take the war-path against the Modocs.

SENATOR SUMNER has been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion. It will be remembered that almost from the time of his marriage, a few years ago, rumors of incompatibility began to be current. At last his wife proceeded to Venice, the "city of the sea," and now resides there. When Mr. Sumner was in Europe, last year, he visited Venice, and doubtless with a view to the peaceable arrangement of his domestic difficulties. The divorce was doubtless concurred in by both the parties in interest, as, while Mrs. Sumner was represented in court, there was no contest.

THE result of the election in Spain is to determine the character of the Government. The federalists have an overhelming majority, and, hence, a Federal Republic is what may be looked for. This is vastly better than the cultivation of the idea that there can be a number of independent principalities, each practically free. The doctrine of States' rights and secession, so earnestly maintained by the Kentucky Democracy in this country, has no place in the Spanish mind. A Federal Government, to which the provinces shall be subsidiary, is their theory, and it is practical and wise.

THE new King and Queen of Sweden were crowned at Stockholm, Monday. Despite the fact that the legislative body declined to make an appropriation for the purpose, preparations were made for an imposing display, and the affair passed off in grand style, at the King's expense. The Legislature was of the opinion that he would not be more a king because of an imposing ceremonial; and inasmuch as the finances of the nation were not in the most hopeful condition, they preferred a simple administration of the oath of office to anything costly or grand. Sensible people, those Swedes, and independent withal.

THE Russian expedition against Khiva had reached the river Oxus, at last advices, where it met the supply steamers, thus establishing a new base of operations. It is thus, within striking distance of the Khivan capital, amply supplied with provisions and war material, and apparently strong enough to successfully accomplish the object of its mission. A glance at the map will show that with the conquest of Khiva, Bokhara being understood to be already under Russian control, she will have access to British India. Afghanistan, and the Bokhara and Khivan territories join, at the northwest corner of British India. Thus Russia makes herself a neighbor to the English, unwelcome though she be.

IF WE may trust a Washington dispatch of yesterday, the President is disposed to make short work with the Louisiana troubles, should Kellogg take such action as will place affairs legally in his hands. It has been quite conclusively demonstrated already that Kellogg is entirely incapable of managing the troublesome elements around him, and the surprise is that he has not made an explicit call on the National Government for aid. Should he do so, it is intimated that a Presidential proclamation will be issued, calling on the McEnery faction to submit to the law, and failing to do so, the most energetic measure will be taken to compel order. The President and the people generally, are tired of this Louisiana difficulty.

THE Oil City *Derrick* has not a very high opinion of either Republicans or Democrats as regards political independence. It imagines that Republicans will acquiesce as meekly as possible to the "Syndicate," and that the Democracy will not have the energy to at all interfere with the drift of things. It may be so. We certainly think that if no effort is put forth to secure good nominations, but little interest will be taken in poor ones. This very lack of interest, however, may have its elements of danger. It is quite certain that if Republicans do arouse, it will be to defeat corrupt nominations. Our policy is to urge the better course in good season; if our advice is not followed, we have, at least, performed our duty.

THIRTEEN bodies have thus far been found buried in the garden of the house where the Bender family lived, in Kansas, but from which they fled before suspicion was excited or a search began. The presumed incentive to the murder in all these cases was plunder, and there is reason to believe that the victims had all been lured into the tavern of the Benders for the purpose of robbery and assassination. It is not strange that the community in which the atrocities were committed is greatly excited, and that a man who was supposed to be implicated in them was put to torture by the infuriated people. These proceedings cannot be justified, but no effort should be spared to hunt down the guilty and bring them to justice through the forms of law.

THE veterans of the war continue to keep up the memory of old associations by means of yearly gatherings and social reunions. The meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Wednesday, was one of those occasions. The President, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Shaler, Hartranft, and others, whose brilliant services during the war gave them a national, and, in some instances, even a world-wide reputation, were present to enjoy the festivities of the occasion. These gatherings serve to keep up the martial spirit of the people, as well as to furnish an agreeable interchange of sentiment between the veterans of the war. The meeting at New Haven is one of the largest and most brilliant held since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS SCOTT, a reputable grain statistician, estimates that there will be an unusual deficiency in the next harvest in England. He claims that one-fifth less land is in wheat this year than last, and that on this the production will be deficient in quantity and quality. He makes a similar computation in relation to barley. The total value of the food importations of Great Britain in 1871 amounted to $393,640,000, and in 1872 to $338,185,000, an increase of $54,545,000 in one year. The food imports for the current year may be estimated at not less than $450,000,000, an increase in round numbers of $150,000,000, as compared with three years ago. The present very unfavorable prospects of the coming harvest afford no hopes of a reduction next year, as the decrease in the average production per acre will go far to counterbalance a favorable harvest in 1874. It is believed that England will afford a market for $400,000,000 of breadstuffs yearly for several years to come. With water transportation established, we may compete with Russia in this market.

SOUND THE WARNING.

The GAZETTE, several days since, gave warning of possible combinations to control the State Convention of the Republican party in the interest of certain cliques, and urged the danger of this course. We find our warning reiterated by the better element among the Republican press, and thoroughly sustained by such journals as are only interested in the success of the Republican party and its principles. Yet we notice that there are those who would becloud a monitory suggestion, by intimating that it can only originate in interested motives. To all such, we may say that the GAZETTE proprietors are not, and do not propose to be candidates for any office whatever. Their views of journalism lead them to maintain a disinterested position, as regards office-holding, in order that they may unprejudicedly advocate such views as may best promote the interests of the party at large. The GAZETTE has too long, and too faithfully advocated Republican principles to be swerved from its course now. Yet it is entirely free to warn the party of a coming danger. We do not know that our warning is timely enough, as several Conventions have been held already, and delegates to Harrisburg selected. In counties where they are yet to be held, we urge the selection of a pure delegation, and one that shall be unpledged. We hope, by this means, a class of nominations will be made at Harrisburg that will command the undivided support of the party. If not, certain defeat will be the result. We commend the following from the *Evening Telegraph* of Friday, as in the line of our suggestions:

It is perfectly well known to all men of ordinary intelligence, that the last State election was carried because of the fear that the loss of Penn'sylvania would demoralize the national canvass, and jeopardize the Presidential ticket. Thousands of active and earnest Republicans worked like beavers for the State ticket, who would not have stretched a finger to have saved it from defeat, had they not believed that such a result would have been disastrous to the Republican cause in the great contest that followed. But in the coming canvass there will be nothing to preserve the candidates from defeat but their own merits. If they are "tainted" men—or men who are unqualified to fill the position with credit to themselves and honor to the State, or men known to be allied to the corrupt cliques and rings that seem to have got possession of the party machinery, they will be defeated. The great body of Republicans are tired of the thraldom of the party, and are determined that it shall be purified and elevated—that it shall be relieved of the incubus that rests upon it in Pennsylvania, even if it has to be accomplished by the defeat of the candidates that may be foisted upon it by these corrupt managers.

The idea that fidelity to Republican principles involves the endorsement of any and all kinds of trickery, by means of which corrupt nominations are made, at times, is now quite obsolete. It happens at times, that it is a choice of evils, to sustain known corruption in the party, or an equal amount of evil out of the party. The various "reform" movements attempted of late years have failed just at this point. They have been, at the outset, quite as weak and corrupt as the movements they professedly sought to correct. As nearly as we can judge, and we are receiving expressions by which we can very accurately gauge public sentiment, the disposition now, is not to make rival, or reform nominations, but, if a corrupt Republican ticket is nominated, to let it go by default, as did the Democrats their State ticket last fall. It is thought that such a course will be a warning to those who will persist in foisting upon the party corrupt nominations.

In saying these things, we do not desire an occasion to arise for the people thus to rebuke assumed leaders. On the other hand, we hope for right and proper nominations, which can be earnestly supported by all. Yet we are not blind to the fact that the air is full of rumors of combinations that are undeniably corrupt, and which will certainly be defeated, if carried out. We do not say that these rumors are correct, either in part or whole, yet the fact that they are in circulation is a sufficient reason for a warning against them. It may also be said that they are not altogether unlikely, despite denials made. That they may have been allowed to float out, in order to test public sentiment, is possible. If so, we can very plainly state what that sentiment is. It is, 1. That the people in this State want no "ring" nominations, be they good or bad. 2. They want no trading nominations. 3. They do not desire to promote, as incidental to the State nominations, William B. Mann, William Elliott, or any of that crowd. And 4. They do want men who will represent the purer and better elements of the party,—men of ability and without reproach.

OUR suggestions relative to the importance of care and discrimination in selecting delegates for the State Convention are bearing fruit. From various parts of the State responses are coming, showing that we have not misapprehended the spirit of the people. The West Chester *Village Record*, refers to the subject as follows:

The Republicans will enter the canvass next fall with all the primary conditions of success in their favor. But this is the "off year" in politics, and there are no controlling issues to bind men fast to their party allegiance. It can be fearfully weakened by imprudent nominations, and a sure triumph made exceedingly doubtful. It lies with the delegates to the Convention to decide the result, more than with the people. If the former will consult popular sentiment, rather than the demands of the wire-pullers, there can be no question of a Republican success."

This is timely and right. To a few papers who seem to regard the success of the clique arrangement in Convention as assured, we offer this word of advice. Speak out, clearly and plainly, and urge the people in the counties where Conventions for electing delegates have not been held, to take part. See that only high-minded, pure men are selected as delegates. Leave them uninstructed, and urge presistently that only the best men, without regard to location, be put in nomination for the two State offices to be filled. Warn local leaders, clearly and emphatically, that any attempt at this time, to disregard the better sentiment of the party, will be attended with disaster. This done, and the result will be satisfactory to every unselfish Republican. There need be no fear of taking this course. Before nominations are made, no one can dispute the freedom of choice and expression. The party and its principles are superior to any man or set of men. And if in the face of all warning and advice, the Convention does fail to do right, the facts may, in the interest of party purity, be fairly and impartially stated, and the issue left with the people.

CAPTAIN I. I. HAYES, who, it will be remembered, earnestly contested with Dr. Hall for the honor of commanding the Polaris expedition, intimates that Dr. Hall was killed. The idea of death from apoplexy is scouted as unreasonable. Dr. Hall was not inclined to apoplexy, and it is claimed that death from this disease has never been known in those high latitudes. His leaving the vessel, in company with others, is thought to have been occasioned by disagreements between him and Captain Buddington, and his death afterward is suspicioned against the party with him. The theory thus raised seems very plausible, and will help account for the failure of the Polaris to rescue the people on the ice. It will be remembered that there was trouble on the Polaris, while she lay at Disco, and that the Captain of the Congress was compelled to intervene to settle it. Altogether, this entire expedition seems to have been particularly unfortunate, and it may well be questioned whether further expenditures should be made in solving a problem of little practical value.

DEATH OF OAKES AMES.

The sudden decease of another gentleman, who, of late years, has occupied a prominent position before the public, calls for some reflections on the closing features of his career, as well as a brief allusion to his earlier career. It will be remembered by our readers, that this journal, in dealing with the Credit Mobilier scandal, did not present the view that either Ames or Brooks were sinners above other men. We maintained that the whole affair represented a swindle on the Government and people, and that the holders of the stock were as criminal as any one else. There is little doubt but that Mr. Ames' defence, the reading of which was attended, on his part, with tearful attention, really represented his views and motives in the part he took in that transaction. This was, simply, that having risked a large fortune on an enterprise, of dubious issue, it was perfectly proper that if any money was to be made in the construction of the road, he and others risking their means, were the proper persons to make it. Also, that what they made was only a fair compensation for their struggles, risks and labors. In the light of subsequent events, we believe it proper to at least place a charitable construction on these views. However he may have attempted to laugh off his troubles when passing through them, the incident to which we refer above, and the fact that the iron entered his soul, hastening his death, seem to prove that he was sensitive to his misfortunes, and by them, hurried to his death.

Sixty-five years ago Oakes Ames came to North Easton from Plymouth, Massachusetts, along with his father, and a few years later learned the trade of shovel-making at a forge. The old shop, where first he worked, still stands as a reminder of the past. Business increased after a while until Mr. Ames, the architect of his own fortune, achieved a national reputation, as a business man and wealthy financier. His great movement was, in connection with others, the building of the Pacific Railroad. At a time when its fortunes were at a low ebb, he stepped in, and with immense resources, gave credit to the enterprise, and by his energy, urged forward the work, till at last, it was successfully completed. This, at that time, was one of the boldest financial ventures of the day. It required great confidence in the future, and grasp of mind to foresee, as he must have done, success from the beginning.

In his home relations, Mr. Ames was highly esteemed. At North Easton, where he resided, he has been popular at all times, and, from representations, deservedly so. His family contributed $43,000 to the erection there of one of the finest educational institutions in the Commonwealth. Other permanent improvements are the result of his benevolence. Without ostentation he has always carefully provided for the wants of his employes and pays them a rate of wages fully up to the average in all the States. During the financial crisis of 1857 and 1858, say they, Mr. Ames not only helped himself through the difficulty, but aided his neighbors too, so that they cannot but feel his loss as that of a near and dear friend. Mr. Ames' manner of life among his townsmen has been very simple. Entirely destitute of that conceit which sometimes accompanies the possession of great wealth, he deported himself at home as a sturdy, self-reliant old farmer, contented with himself when others are doing well, and without one grain of selfishness. He was here, there, and everywhere about the town, always good natured, and ready to help anybody whom he thought was trying to help himself. Such is the record of his life, as given by his neighbors. While his Credit Mobilier operations were deserving of censure, we may remember that the fault is one that has become exceedingly common, and may not for that reason, have been as closely scanned as it might have been. In one sense, Mr. Ames may be set down as a public benefactor. The accumulation of wealth, and its active use, constitute a benefit to the general public. They afford employment, develop industry, and aid the poor. While the errors of the man should be accepted as a warning, his energy and steady industry in business displayed are an example.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

Little by little, the discrepancies of statement, and consequent uncertainty as to the real history of the Polaris Expedition has given way, and the principal facts are tolerably well understood. There is a measure of uncertainty as to the cause of a portion of the crew leaving the ship, yet this may have been occasioned by the work of preparing her winter quarters —although this does not fully account for their not being restored to her, either by their own efforts or those of commander of the vessel. The mission of Captain Hall was to penetrate to the open sea discovered by Kane and thence to the North Pole. He was sent on a voyage of discovery, in the interests of geographical science. The question of a northwest passage, and the fate of Franklin were already settled. With these he had nothing to do. But he did seek to determine absolutely whether there is, indeed, an open polar sea, and to penetrate to the North Pole. Aside from the purely geographical questions involved, was that of a current, the extension of the Gulf stream to, and around the North Pole. The theory is maintained, that the Gulf stream passes by the coast of Spitzbergen, and thence by a well defined line, around the North Pole, and so in a circuit nearly around the globe.

That Captain Hall has come nearer to the solution of these questions than any one who ever visited the Arctic regions, seems to be established. His last letter to the Navy Department, received in August, 1872, stated that he was about leaving Tossac, in Greenland, "the most northern civilized settlement of the world." The Polaris followed Kane's channel, and in September was laid up in 82° 38'. The telegraphic accounts convey the impression that the vessel had gone as far as 81° 16'. After the Polaris was laid up, Hall made a two week's sledge journey, crossing the supposed Polar sea of Kane, which was found to be a Strait fifteen miles wide, with an appearance of open water at the north. He was thus farther north than any other person ever reached. Soon after his return, he died, one report says, of apoplexy; but the latest is, that he was stricken with illness the night of his return from the sledge expedition. The next day the left side of his body was paralyzed, and the paralysis gradually extended over the entire body. He was delirious, too, much of the time, and in fifteen days, died. This looks probable, and indicates that he had endured extreme suffering while on his journey,—the paralysis and delirium being the result of exposure to the intense cold.

One more effort was made to reach the Polar Sea. This failing, the Polaris started for home. In August, 1872, she was caught by the ice, and, while a portion of the crew were getting provisions out on the ice, in the expectation of her breaking up, the Polaris was suddenly torn away by the storm, and nineteen persons were left on the ice floes. Here they remained, drifting about for more than six months, at times in extreme danger and suffering, and occasionally in tolerable comfort, when they could keep in their snow hut. The provisions they had taken from the ship, with a few seals and birds, supplied the cravings of hunger; seal fat gave them light and heat. The floe of ice, when it broke away from the ship, was five miles in circumference; when they were rescued, it had dwindled down to twenty yards in diameter. Their ice voyage was not a small one; they were driven from the Polaris near the entrance of Lancaster Sound, far up in Baffin's Bay, and were rescued forty miles from the coast of Labrador, in the open ocean, at about the latitude of Liverpool. During their six months' voyage, Arctic storms beat upon them, and toward the last, the strong waves of the sea lashed over them. It is thought the Polaris is safe, she being at Northumberland Island when last seen. Her bow was damaged, but not to an extent that will necessarily hazard her return. Until her return, we will not have the data upon which to base an accurate estimate of the scientific value of the discoveries made. The records and journals are all in the possession of Captain Buddington. But when all is known, even if it shall include the little that may be gathered from the sledge journey of Hall, it will not pay for the suffering and life expended. Practically, it is of little, if any, benefit.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

When the Erie Railway was projected, none of the engineers or capitalists connected with the enterprise conceived the idea of tapping the Anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, as a means of creating business and revenue; nor was it until some years after the completion of the entire line from the Hudson River to Lake Erie that arrangements were entered into with any of the Pennsylvania Mining Companies for the transportation of coal in considerable quantities.

The first contract entered into for the purpose was with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which extended its line northwesterly from Scranton, so as to unite it with the Erie at Great Bend in Susquehanna county. This outlet for coal proved so profitable that, after some years, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company extended their own line to Binghamton, N. Y., bought the Syracuse and Binghamton road, built a road from Binghamton to Utica, N. Y., and another from Binghamton to Ithaca, N. Y.

About the time these movements began the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which had previously been running a railroad from Pittston to Luzerne county, Pa., to Hawley in Wayne county, thus reaching tide water on the Hudson by means of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, extended their road from Hawley down to Lackawaxen, in Pike county, there intersecting the Erie. Since the completion of this branch the Pennsylvania Coal Company has almost entirely disused the canal, of which they have a contract right to one-half the lockage, and are transporting mainly by rail to the Hudson and direct to Jersey City.

Five years or so ago the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company commenced running coal by rail from Honesdale, by way of Hawley and Lackawaxen to New York. This company about the same time arranged with the Erie for building a branch from Lanesboro', in Susquehanna county, down to Carbondale, in Luzerne county, Pa. This branch is in the ownership of the Erie, with a contract to carry for the Delaware and Hudson Company. From Lanesboro' this branch has since been extended by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company up the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, so as to meet the Binghamton and Albany railroad at Nineveh, which road is under lease to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. By other leases this Company have extended their line from Albany, through Vermont to Montreal.

Under the new management of the Erie the project has finally been conceived of making that road *the* great coal line of the country. Capitalists connected with the Erie recently sent agents into Luzerne county and bought up more than twenty thousand acres of coal lands. This was done so quietly that no great movement was even suspected. Lands which the old company had declined to take at present, under the presumption that they would naturally fall to them when wanted, and at about such prices as they might see fit to dictate, have all been taken. Even lands held by the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were bought of him, he not knowing who the purchasers were until the deeds came to be executed.

This movement seems necessarily to imply a new road from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre, and, perhaps, an extension of the branch from Honesdale to Mount Pleasant, there to join the line from Carbondale to Lanesboro'. In case the last-mentioned extension shall occur, the line from Lackawaxen through Honesdale to Lanesboro' must become the main line of the Erie, because its grades are decidedly easier, and the distance eighteen miles shorter than by the old line by way of Deposit.

From this view of the case it is plain enough that the Erie Railway is destined, in the near future, to be a carrier of coal to a larger amount than any other road in the United States. If the other measures of the new managers of that company shall be as well taken, an era of genuine prosperity must dawn on its affairs.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The series of resolutions, expressing the views of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to the Congressional Conference, are worthy of commendation, as containing a temperate and explicit statement of the improvements necessary to afford cheap water transportation for the products of the Missisippi valley. The Southwest pass of the Mississippi river, it is recommended, shall be deepened to twenty feet, and the shoal places on the river deepened to eight feet for the present; the Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Tennessee, Cumberland, and other important rivers to be made easily navigable; the opening of every practicable water route to the gulf, the Atlantic and the great lakes; and the prohibition of bridges over the Mississippi, except in cases of urgent necessity, and then only with spans of fifty feet width, and a clear height of seventy feet above high water mark.

It will, of course, require a number of years to give effect to such comprehensive recommendations. Of the wisdom of the ultimate completion of the work suggested, we do not entertain a doubt. Its effect will be to furnish cheap transportation to the vast productions of the west and northwest; to open up a new era of prosperity to the people inhabiting those regions, and to promote the development of manufactures. There is vastly more wisdom in such suggestions than those of the Farmers' Granges. It is better than any attempt to lay a steel track railroad, or any device of a similar character. Indeed, we believe, that were the work immediately commenced, and prosecuted with ample means and unflagging energy, it will be imperatively needed, by the time it can be so far completed as to be utilized. It is, to our mind, the only method of solving the great problem of the west. The useless theorizing relative to the lack of wisdom of people going west, the bad effect of our homestead system, the need of manufactures, that producer and consumer may be brought near each other, would be dispensed with in the prosperity that would of necessity follow the opening up of these great water routes. The immense demand in England, this year, for breadstuffs, could be partly supplied from this country, were our water routes open. The sale of produce would very speedily lead to the building up of manufactures, and the development of various forms of prosperity.

If the Congressional conference shall confine itself to this subject, and not branch off into free trade speculations, we hope for good results from its gathering. It is remarkable that, having the grandest water courses of the world, which by a comparatively small outlay may be made the means of cheap intercommunication between distant parts of the country, we have left them so long unimproved. The settlement and growth of the West now demands their development. Our experience with the Monongahela and Ohio, is, in a small way, comparable with that of the millions that live near the other rivers mentioned. As the trade and prosperity of Pittsburgh will be enhanced by the improvement of the rivers that flow by us, so will that of towns and cities, and particularly of farmers, be promoted by the improvment of the great rivers of the West. Statistics and facts have been repeatedly given, showing, in a detailed form, what will be thus accomplished for the prosperity of the country. The subject has been amply ventilated, and we hope Congress will take such action, at its next session, as the importance of the subject demands.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The time is rapidly drawing near for the annual demonstration of respect for the memory of our dead soldiers. Already, we notice, the preliminary steps are being taken for the successful observance of Memorial Day, and it seems entirely probable that as much enthusiasm will characterize the proceedings this year as on former occasions. To our mind, there is no ceremonial of a national character that will at all compare with that of the 30th of May. It is definite in its object. The scattering of flowers over the graves of those who served in the war of the rebellion, is a direct attestation of our regard for their patriotism and devotion to country. In the day of danger, when the very existence of the Government and the unity of the nation were imperiled, they went forth, with their lives in their hands, ready to yield up all for the life of the nation. Some fell in bloody strife, and were buried where they fell; some languished in prison pens, and at last gladly yielded up life, rather than suffer longer; others, wounded, came home to die; and still others, who were spared wounds and death on the battle field, have passed away since the war was over. We here scatter flowers over the graves of those who sleep among us; elsewhere, those who are near the sleeping places of the patriot dead perform the same service. It matters not where they were from who died at distant points, it is a gratification to know that everywhere there are those who will join in the beautiful ceremony of placing flowers on soldiers' graves.

We do not feel it necessary to particularly urge the general observance of this anniversary; our belief is that the instincts of patriotism are sufficiently clear, and the remembrance of services rendered sufficiently inspiring, to call out as general and earnest an observance of the day as we have ever had. There are, too, those who have particular occasion to remember the day. There are homes yet desolate, and hearts still sad over the ravages of war. To such, this national mourning day is one of sacred, tender interest. It reminds that while they have suffered, the country joins in the grief, and while they may not know where their loved ones sleep, there will be tender hands that will carefully and lovingly place on the stranger's grave fragrant flowers.

JOHN STUART MILL.

This gentleman, eminent as a scholar, writer, and advocate of liberal opinions, died at Avignon, France, yesterday. He has been in precarious health for several years past, and his death, while not expected, will not create much surprise. His latest appearance in public life, was in connection with his election to Parliament, a few years since, but he failed of re-election. His manner, and rigid adherence to principle prevented his second election. He announced that he would not contribute money to election expenses, and not succeeding as a public speaker, he was put aside. His writings have commanded very considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and he was chiefly known on this account. For years his health has been feeble, and this visit to Avignon was for its benefit.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A TIMELY question to put to a salary grabber —Would you have gone before the people last autumn on a back pay platform?

A REPORT comes from Alabama that Mr. J. H. Sloss has given his back pay to his wife, and now says his prayers without blushing.

SENATOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Congressmen Frye and Hale, of Maine, have turned their back pay into the National Treasury, where it belongs.

BEN BUTLER, in plaster of paris, with a spoon over his shoulder, has always been a favorite subject with artists in Chicago. The latest is to be decked with a 3-cent stamp, which is neatly plastered on the Essex statesman's capacious forehead.

IT is finally ascertained that the Connecticut Legislature stands as follows: In the Senate there are eleven Republicans and ten Democrats—one Republican majority. The House stands: Democrats, 113; Republicans, 139; Democratic majority, 23.

RUMOR asserts that at least five men will run for Governorships this year, with ultimate designs upon chairs in the United States Senate. The names are Noyes of Ohio, Ames of Mississippi, Lee of Virginia, Booth of California, and Ludington of Minnesota.

ONE of the Iowa Congressmen having spent his $5,000 back grab, and ascertaining that he has become in consequence very unpopular among his constituents, is now shinning around with the hope of borrowing the amount to enable him to return the money and redeem his patriotism.

THE Wilmington *State Journal* says the last Delaware Legislature cost the State $250,000 and did nearly nothing. "It frittered away its time," the *Journal* says, "in divorcing people, in cow driving, in laying out roads, &c., and so sat, a menace to justice and a disappointment to all hope, for 97 days, paying itself therefor in gold, and costing the people directly nearly $20,000, wasting $30,000 more on an old buzzard roost for a State Capitol, and pledging the credit of the State for $200,000 to build railroads in a lower county. While existing it remit one cent of the onerous and unjust taxation laid on the roads built with their own money by the people of this county."

OIL NEWS.

TWO NEW wells were struck last week on the Grant farm, in the vicinity of Parker City; one owned by J. A. Sedwick and others. Both wells are good ones, equaling the production of some of the recent strikes at the front.

A NEW well was struck on Saturday last on the southwestern part of the Adams farm, near Benna Vista, which threw the oil forty feet above the derrick, and bids fair for a one hundred and fifty barrel well. Major Adams and Boice are the owners. There was also a new strike on the A. Story farm, which is supposed to be good for two hundred and fifty barrels.

A GREECE City correspondent says the well located on the west side of town, known as the Book well, had penetrated the third sand some depth on the 29th ult., and started to flow at the rate of 500 barrels per day. How the well is holding out we are unable to say, but of course it will fall away below the production reported. J. Galey and Dr. Book are the owners. This well has been a long while about going down, it having started to drill shortly after the striking of the old Morrison well.

John Stuart Mill's Tribute to His Wife.

The death of John Stuart Mill recalls an incident which revealed the depths of his tender nature. His work on "Liberty" appeared in 1859, soon after the death of his wife, and the memory of that lady's singular abilities and womanly virtues were embalmed by him in the touching and eloquent Dedication of the volume. It was as follows:

"To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted love of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. Like all I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work as it stands has had, in a very insufficient degree, the inestimable advantage of her revision; some of the most important portions having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are now never destined to receive. Were I but capable of interpreting to the world one-half the great thoughts and noble feelings which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it, than is ever likely to arise from anything that I can write, unprompted and unassisted by her all but unrivalled wisdom."

Mrs. Mill lies buried at Avignon, long the home of the well-mated pair, and in the spring of every year since her death he has made a pilgrimage to her grave. During the last of these visits he died. The world now pays to him a tribute as sincere and as just as that which he paid to her.

Sickening Brutality to an Idiot.

A case of sickening brutality is reported from Washington, in Wisconsin county, Iowa, where lives a well-to-do farmer named Warzer. He has been married to his second wife for some ten years. Though it was known that he had a daughter of weak intellect that must now be some twenty years old, the offspring of his first marriage, alive, the girl was never seen, and his replies, when he was questioned about her, were anything but satisfactory. The Sheriff of the county therefore took upon himself to investigate the affair. He found a small den about 8 by 10 partitioned off from the loft of the house. Its only furniture was a box 42 inches long and 22 wide, in which were placed some filthy rags and straw, which served as the idiot's bed. Here she was found crouched on her hands and knees, her body covered with thick scales of crusted dirt, her only dress a piece of blanket thrown over her shoulders. Though she is twenty years old, her head and limbs are no larger than those of a child of ten. She was so crippled from long confinement that she could not stand erect; she has no power to speak, and has passed the first fifteen years in her den. Her father, on being ordered by the Sheriff to remove her, and asked why he had thus treated his unfortunate offspring, replied that "he couldn't be looking after her all the time."

STATE ITEMS.

THE Monongahela *Republican* wants a new lock-up as well as a penitentiary at that place.

WALKER MCCONNELL has been appointed postmaster at Venice vice Joseph R. Campbell, resigned.

JOHN YOATT has been appointed postmaster at Yortsville, Washington county, in place of Joanna Yorty, deceased.

PART of the mill dam on Little Chartiers Creek, belonging to Morrison & Son, was swept away on last Saturday week by the flood.

THE Washington County Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday, 20th of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MR. FREDERICK HAGER, of York, Pa., aged 86 years, had two of his legs crushed by a railroad car on Wednesday, and died in an hour.

THE Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburgh, has been appointed member of the Constitutional Convention, vice the Hon. H. N. McAllister, deceased.

BURGLARS broke into Dr. Wham's office at Franklin, during the absence of the physician, and secured $12,000—so the report goes, but the amount is grossly exaggerated.

THE remaining two sections on Latrobe and Ligonier Railroad were let on Monday, to Daniel F. Steck, and Armstrong Johnston. The Y was also let to the same parties. These sections run from Latrobe to Mrs. Mitchell's farm.

THE barn of J. C. McConaughy, near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning on last Friday, the 2nd instant, and burned, together with all its contents, including 156 bushels white wheat, 300 bushels oats, reaper and mower. Loss about $2000.

THE little child of Caroline Wescoe, the colored woman who was arrested last winter and committed to jail at Washington, charged with attempted infanticide, died on Monday morning last of convulsions. Mrs. Wescoe, after

HOME NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.

An Aged Resident of the South Side Cuts His Throat—Testimony of his Wife and Son—Inquest and Verdict.

Last evening shortly after six o'clock, acting-Coroner Logan was notified to go to the South Side and hold an inquest on the body of Anthony Schattung, an old man who had passed the period of life allotted to man and reached the age of seventy-two years. Wearying of existence, becoming tired of battling with the world he had taken his own life—had committed suicide. Financial embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Schattung was well known on the South Side, having resided there for twenty-three years. Up till February last he was engaged in the dairy business, but in that month he disposed of his stock. He lived near the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

The Coroner went to the house, and impanelling a jury, held an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, but we give the testimony of but two, the most important, his wife and son. Mrs. Elizabeth Schattung being sworn, said that yesterday morning about seven o'clock she left her house to visit her son-in-law, Joseph Lanz. She remained there the entire day and returned home about half-past four o'clock in the evening. In the morning when she went away she left her husband lying sick in bed. He had been complaining for two days past, and when she left he said that he did not want her in the house as the furniture was to be sold that day. When she went away she left him alone and the front door unlocked, but when she returned she found it fastened, and she went in the back way, and in the room where her husband was left she discovered him lying on the floor. His throat was cut and life was extinct. Mrs. Schattung immediately returned to her son-in-law's house, and on the way there she met Mr. Charles Long, and informed him of what had happened.

When she returned she found her son Casper in the house and he was sent to notify the authorities. Nothing was seen by her that would indicate that any one had been in the house during her absence; of that however she did not take particular notice. Her husband she said had been acting in a rather singular manner for several days past on account of the trouble caused him by the fact that the constables were about to sell his goods for non payment of rent. He never, however, even intimated that he had any idea of taking his life. He was very low spirited. His goods were to be sold yesterday, but the officers did not come. He had been in the habit of drinking considerably. At this point the knife with which deceased had cut his throat was shown the witness, and she identified it as one of her table knives.

Casper Schattung, a boy of fifteen years of age, and a son of decease, was next sworn. He left home about ten o'clock yesterday morning to work in Hays' coal pit. His father was in bed when he left. He was often disheartened and gloomy. Witness did not hear of his father's death until his return home about five o'clock yesterday evening, when he was horror struck to find him lying dead upon upon the floor. About $200 was due for rent of the house in which they lived. On Tuesday morning last Casper Schattung thinks his father tried to drown himself for about half past two o'clock he came home wet through and shivering. Upon being asked where he had been, he said in the river, but did not know how he got there. He thought he was out of his head when he went down to the water. Dry clothes were put on him and he went to bed again where he had been before he went to the river. When the body was discovered the knife with which the deed had been committed was found lying on a chair beside him.

After all the evidence was taken the jury consulted for a while and rendered a verdict of death by suicide. Deceased leaves a widow and five children.

DEAD AND DECAYING.

The Body of a Missing Man Found Rotting in a Wood—Terrible Discovery in Fayette County—Foul Play Intimated—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Between three and four o'clock last Sunday afternoon, the body of David Tedrow was found near the line of Westmoreland county, in Bullskin township, Fayette county, about a mile and a half southeast of Mt. Vernon and on Chestnut ridge. The corpse was in a horrible condition. The flesh was semi-putrid and emitted a sickening and disgusting smell. The birds had picked the eyes of the unfortunate man from their sockets, and the worms had preyed away the nose. Immediately upon the discovery of the body steps were taken to hold an inquest, and the nearest magistrate was notified to do so. A jury was impannelled and it was their opinion that Tedrow had been murdered. Ever since the 20th of last March the deceased had been missing from home. Besides the secreted situation of the body, the coat of the dead man was found not far from the spot distant. There were other and more direct circumstances that not only indicated a murder, but also the probable murderer, for whom a warrant was issued, and subsequently arrested in a neighborhood by the discovery of the body was the most intense, equalled only by the indignation that all felt and none endeavored to suppress. Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, which is not a great distance from the scene of the murder sent quite a number of persons to view the body and the spot. A man named Wm. Kendall is suspected of having committed the murder. It appears that Tedrow and his brother-in-law, both of Fayette county to go to a distillery in Westmoreland county. He was accompanied by Kendall. The two men quarreled on their way back it is said, and Kendall returned home without Tedrow, and the man who went away with him. From that day up to Sunday last not a word was heard of Tedrow, and nothing was seen of him until his body was found decaying in the woods. His long and unaccountable absence caused inquiry to be made concerning him, and interrogatories were put to Kendall, who made several contradictory statements regarding the place where he had parted company with deceased. There was sufficient marks on the body to show that Tedrow had been murdered. His pocket book was found not far from the spot where his remains were discovered, but it was empty, there being no money in it. It was known that he had on his last seen he had considerable money in his possession.

Kendall disappeared before the body of the murdered man was found, and since the news of the terrible crime startled that community he was the first man on whom suspicion rested. "A guilty conscience is its own accuser" and the residents of the vicinity thought that Kendall had fled from justice and would be arrested in the event of the discovery of the body and also to escape from all associations that would continually bring to his mind the deed he had committed. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the officers traced him to Connellsville. Pa. Word received at the Mayor's office last night was to the effect that he had been arrested at that place. Tedrow was about nineteen years old.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Man Burned to Death at a "Teazing" Furnace at Lorenz & Wightman's Glass Works.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest on the body of Xavier Berger who was found burned to death at a "teazing" furnace at Lorez & Wightman's glass works on Smallman, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Twelfth ward. It appears from the evidence adduced that about half-past two o'clock E. H. Warren was called into the works by some parties who stated that a man was dead inside. The deceased had been complaining for some time back of suffering from weakness, and drank quite heavily. It is supposed that he was intoxicated while at work and that while firing up the furnace, he fell against the hot iron and was burned to death. Mr. Hale the boss "teazer" stated that he came up, out of the cinder pit of the furnace, about half-past five o'clock and saw the deceased lying against the furnace and his clothing burning. He pulled him away. At the time he was in a standing posture, his face and the upper portion of his body having been partially consumed. The deceased presented a terrible appearance, his hands being partly burned off and the upper portion of his head and body, presenting nothing but a charred and blackened mass. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Berger was aged about sixty years and leaves a wife and five children. He was a native of Germany and employed as a "teazer" at Toreny & Wightman's glass works.

AQUATIC.

Henry Coulter in New York—He is Ruled Out of the World-Biglin Race—His Challenge to the Winner.

The latest interesting item that is engaging the attention of our sporting fraternity is the fact that the backers of Biglin in the forthcoming race between Biglin and Ward have refused to admit Henry Coulter as one of the contestants. Coulter is now in New York, and has issued a card announcing the fact of his journey all the way from Pittsburgh to join in the race, and thus being ruled out. He accordingly accepts the situation and puts up $200 on a challenge to the winner, to row a three mile race at Pittsburgh or Springfield, reasonable expenses to be allowed. He fixes the time of the race about July 30.

Coulter is engaged to train the Cornell University crew for the college regatta.

It is said that Scharff, one of Pittsburgh's best oarsmen has been invited to join the new Ward crew, but has not yet signified his acceptance.

The Conventions

Elsewhere will be found the call of the County Executive Committee authorizing Republican Primary meetings to be held Saturday, May 31st, to select delegates to attend the Conventions which are to be held June 3d. It is to be hoped that all Republican voters, who wish to exercise a voice in nominations will not forget that the work is largely the result of the Primaries, and that they will accordingly be in attendance.

Resulted Fatally.

Some two weeks ago a gardener named Benjamin Walters, at Neville Island, went down to the river to tie a raft, and while in the act, he put his foot between the ropes, the raft sinking at the time, the rope tightened around his limb, tearing it off. Shortly after he was hurt, inflammation set in and he lingered until yesterday when death put an end to his sufferings.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, *N. Y.* 619:TuW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A NEW POLITICAL COMBINATION.

The Miners and Liquor Men Working in Harness—What They Propose—Awaiting the Action of the Republican Convention—Rumors Concerning the New Combination.

Politics, notwithstanding the fact that this is an "off year" or rather, perhaps, because of that, promise to be quite lively and unusually interesting; especially in a local way, are their indications of a brisk campaign. The latest development in this direction, is the rumored coalition of the Liquor men and the coal miners, and the new combination it is said is working harmoniously and effectively. A few days ago it will be remembered that announcement was made of a proposed mass convention of miners, to be held about the first week in June, ostensibly for the purpose of engaging in a general jubilee over the ratification of the new screen law. It seems however, according to well authenticated rumors that this gathering has other designs which in due time will become more generally known. The statement made by leaders in the movement is to the effect that the Convention will be held immediately after the Republican County Convention, and that the proceedings at the Miner's meeting will take shape in a material degree, from the action of the Republican conclave. The miners in other words, propose to "take a look at the ticket" and if it does not suit them they will not support it. In case they are dissatisfied with it, they will either join the Democracy and Independents to put up a compromise man, or they will nominate a ticket themselves.

Such, we are informed, is the Miners' programme, in which they are to be sustained by the liquor men, who, it is said, are working in harmony with them. Already the names of several candidates announced are on the "proscribed list," and some of the workers, who profess to "know all about it," are quite free in their expressions, and talk of lively times ahead. Whether the programme is as extended as rumor says, is questionable just now, but that the miners are moving, and that a coalition is formed, seems to be pretty well established.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

Another Man Killed While Walking on the Track.

Acting Coroner Logan yesterday held an inquest at Springhill station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the body of Joseph Snyder, a railroad laborer, who was killed by the Southern Express train at 4 o'clock, noon. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased, with a number of other men was working about two miles the other side of Springhill station repairing track. When the Express came along he was walking on the south side to the north track, but they did not see the deceased. He was caught up by the cow catcher and thrown backwards over it, his head resting in front of the boiler. No one saw him, and in this position he was carried to the station where he was noticed for the first time, wedged in tightly in the cow catcher, dead, with his back broken and otherwise bruised, but not terribly mutilated. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Snyder was a native of Germay, thirty-five years of age, single, and regarded as a very steady and sober man.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

A Drunken Man Lays Down Upon the Railroad and is Run Over.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at McKeesport on the body of J. P. Phillips, who was killed the night previous by the train known as the Brinton freight. It appears that the deceased had got intoxicated during the day, and about eleven o'clock at night he was seen to walk the track in a staggering condition. Shortly after that the freight train came along and ran over him. It is supposed that he laid or fell down on the track, and did not heed the immediate approach of the train, and the engineer and fireman not seeing him he was run over as above stated. His body was terribly mutilated. One of his legs was found fully twenty-five feet from the body, and the other was broken in two places and cut and lacerated terribly. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased resided with his step-father in McKeesport, was twenty-three years of age, and a single man.

"GUILTY."

The postoffice case, which occupied the attention of the U. S. Court for almost an entire week, closed yesterday in a manner that was rather dramatic. The case on hand Wednesday last was conducted by counsel for the defense in addressing the jury. The prisoner, Samuel Williams, it will be remembered, was arrested for opening letters and appropriating their contents while he was clerking for his uncle in the postoffice in Shaler township. The case was brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion street, Allegheny. We state on the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly falling turning all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons, of great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Have you an Organ or Piano in the house? If not, then you lack one of the most useful, attractive and valuable articles with which it is possible to furnish it, which would be an attraction to home itself, furnishing amusement of a pleasing and elevating character, and which might be made the means of acquiring a pleasant and lucrative accomplishment, as well as a source of health and happiness. But these instruments are not luxuries, but necessaries and their undesirable ones, their excellencies and their deficiencies, but by calling at the establishment of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., No. 151 Federal street, Allegheny City, you will find an assortment of Pian s and Organs, which for size, capacity and elegance are unsurpassed in either city, and who will give you such information in regard to their qualities, that will serve you from being disappointed if by the purchase of an inferior or even worthless instrument at a high price. They rent instruments with the privilege of purchase, when all rent is allowed. They sell on easy payments. Do not fail to visit them at 151 Federal street, Allegheny.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

From all the great centres of the country the information comes that money is ruling easier. The supply here in Pittsburgh is fully up to the legitimate demands of business, and we confidently look for an increased activity in every description of trade at an early day. There is every indication that quietness and ease in financial circles will prevail for some time. There is no new feature to note, and on the whole we see nothing at variance with yesterday's review. The Philadelphia Loan quarrelties have been tame and insipid all the way through, and may be dismissed in a brief way. In real estate transactions we have learned nothing worthy of the name.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company has declared its guaranteed quarterly dividend of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 2d of June.

Messrs. Fahnestock, Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnished the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	Thursday
Gold	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		
" coupons	120½	121¼
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
" 1864.	115¾	115¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	118¼	118¼
" 1867.	120¼	120¼
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112¾	112
New 5-20s—coupons.	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's.	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.	59¾	60¼
R. H. & E.	27¾	28
C. C. & I. C.	94¾	94¾
Do. preferred	95¾	95¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. preferred	104	104
Canton	100¾	101¼
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾
Rock Island.	108	108¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88½
Pacific Mail.	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	42
Union Pacific.	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	68¾	68¾
Adams Express.	95	95
Fort Wayne	99	99¾
American Express	67¾	67¾
Western.	128	129¾
U. S. Express		94

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54
Reading	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120¾
Oil Creek	34
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	50¾
Pittsburgh 5s	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, May 15, 1873.

Financial affairs are dull, with an entire absence of the feverish excitement of yesterday. The expectation of a rise in the Bank of England rate of interest was not realized, which occasioned weakness in gold and the rate for carrying was subsequently partially counteracted by a heavy loss in the loan of the same instrument. Money was easy at 6@7 in the morning, dropping to 4 in the afternoon, and closing at 5@6. Sterling was strong, leaving bonds nearly 108¾ on their decline for the former. Gold was lower in the early forenoon but later in the afternoon at a range of 112⅝@112¾, closing at 112¾@112¾. Loans 6@7 per cent. Clearings $70,000,000. Governments were dull and steady. Governments were firm, with a considerable purchase by the Sinking fund. Railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks were firm during the forenoon, and closed weak, with a general falling off in prices; declined to 2 per cent, and eventually became steady and recovered the decline. Stocks generally closed at 3@4 per cent. below the highest. Pacific Mail is in active borrowing demand at 47¾@47¾, whether the result of manipulation or actual scarcity is not clear. The chief fluctuations were Pacific Mail, 47¾@48¾, 47¾ and 48; Panama 113 and 115; Boston 128@129; Toledo 68¾@69¾; Wabash 68¾@69¾; Rock Island 108¾@109; St. Paul 54¾@55¾, 55¾ and 55¾; C. & A. 94¾@95; Illinois Central 120@120¾; Union Pacific 30¾@30¾; Erie 59¾@60¼; Lake Shore 90¾@91¾; Michigan Southern 90¾@91¾; New York Central 100¾@101¼; Reading 57¾@58; Fort Wayne 99¾@100; Ohio & Mississippi 41¾@42; Western Union 86¾@86¾; Quicksilver 36¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 80¾; American Merchants Union Express, 67¾; N. Y. & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 23¾; Canton, 101¼; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Adams Express, 96; Quicksilver,

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE CAPITAL.

Funeral of the Late Chief Justice Chase.

SERMON BY THE REV. MR. TIFFANY.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1873.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Chief Justice.

The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase arrived here early this morning, accompanied by relatives and the pall-bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where they were placed on the catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda of the capitol in April, 1865.

Floral decorations, tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, &c., were placed on the coffin and catafalque, most of them being from the Government conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat, formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice, was a large floral cross, while outside the bar were bouquets of the choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by the physician for private inspection, but was again soon closed, for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change; therefore it was thought proper not to expose them.

The funeral services will commence at noon to-morrow, and will be conducted by Rev. D. Tiffany, rector of St. John's, in Chamber. All of the furniture, including the carpets, was sometime ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored, and the Vice President's seat, Secretary's desk and other parts of the chamber will be draped in mourning.

The following gentleman have been appointed pall-bearers: Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDowell, Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Cragin of New Hampshire, Senator Norwood of Georgia, Montgomery Blair of Maryland, W. W. Corcoran of Washington, Governor D. Cook of Washington, A. F. Perry of Ohio, Hiram Barney of New York, Whitelaw Reid of New York, Dwight Parker of Washington, Joseph Casey and Mr. Schley of Maryland. The pew formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church was to-day heavily draped with black and the front of the pulpit covered with black cloth.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873.

Funeral Obsequies of Chief Justice Chase.

The preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admittance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for specifically-named officers and persons, who entered from time to time and took seats assigned to them. Among these were full representations of foreign legations, including Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria and Peru, and acting Charge D'Affairs of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all in plain dress.

The members of Congress present were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelly, Morrill, of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, and Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield and Chas. Gibbons, of Ohio, Dawes of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Beverly Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased. Seats were also occupied by the officers of the respective houses, judges of the Supreme Court, of Claims and of Territorial Courts, and officers of the Department of Justice. A large representation of the clergy of the District, Assistant Secretaries of State, of the Treasury and the Interior, the Attorney General and Assistant Post Master General, heads of Bureaus in the several departments of the Government, officers of the army and navy, Council and House of Delegates of the Territorial Legislature, civil officers of the Territorial Govern ment and invited friends.

At about 11 o'clock Dr. Tiffany entered at the main door, reciting the funeral services commencing "I am the resurrection and life," and accompanied by the pall-bearers, Admiral Goldsborough, General McDowell, Governor Cook, Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher, Chief Justice Casey, Judge Schley of Maryland, Dr. Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran and Hon. A. F. Perry.

The casket, covered with flowers, was next brought into the chamber by colored servants of the Supreme Court, and placed upon the catafalque in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, which was strewn with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, etc., a large cross from New York being placed on the Vice President's chair.

Next entered President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Robeson and Delano, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Cresswell, accompanied by the widow of the deceased and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by colored servants, male and female, all in deep mourning.

The minister concluded his reading by the time the second verse was read. Rev. Mr. Cleave land read a passage from the Scripture, when Rev. B. Peyton Brown delivered a prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Tiffany delivered the funeral sermon.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany in his discourse said: A Prince and great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the walking points of the character of the deceased, he said the late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tenacious of their conclusions, as were most men who started from first principles rather as tested from intuition. He was genial in spirit and of refined habits of life, and therefore his judicial decisions appealed both to the understanding and the heart. He was a lover of the development of freedom before it was popular and put into party platforms. Selected by President Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, he found the country to furnish the sinews of war. An empty Treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldiers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his genius with an empty Treasury was filled, the armies clothed and vast expenses paid during a protracted civil war. The importance of the work in this department could not be over-estimated. Without it the War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted. But without success in finance there could have been only disaster and defeat. After the war was over, although the Constitution was strained in the emergence of the peril of the nation's life, he afterwards sat in and passed judgment on some of his own official acts. As Secretary of the Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Taney, it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor.

The minister then read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said he did not desire the Presidency or the nomination, and knew that with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candidate, and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Chase was a disappointed politician. It was unutterable that the man saw in him the noble traits of quietness and truthfulness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright Judge, and a Christian gentleman. The highest praise in his blameless private life was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment. His character was without a blemish. Upon the issue of questions of law on public men, and perhaps many of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without a reproach. He was an offering to be regarded as a Christian consecration. He was great among men, but as a child before his Father in heaven.

Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago, and now another leaves us, his death hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering his life and sudden decease, may it not say, "My Father, the chariots of Israel and the horseman thereof," and devoutly pray that his falling mantle may rest on one chosen of God?

There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President and cabinet and foreign ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the streets as the procession moved to Oak Grove. Minute guns, tolling of bells preceding and after the funeral services. All the public departments were closed to-day, excepting the Treasury, which was open until noon.

In the chapel of the cemetery Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service the office commencing, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." The ministers present repeated in unison, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write from henceforth—blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

Rev. B. Peyton Brown then read from the Collect beginning "O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life." The ministers repeated in unison, the Lord's Prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Tiffany pronounced the benediction, which concluded the services.

After the last sad rites in the chapel, the casket was lowered into one of the temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out, and having in the meantime been enclosed in a case, will be interred in the lot of Governor Cook, in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will be strictly private, in accordance with the request of the relatives, only the immediate family being present.

Appointments by the President.

The President to-day appointed E. W. Henderson, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Arappewa Indians of Lake Superior, La Polate Agency; E. C. Lewis, of Illinois, Agent for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico; Joseph A. Leonard, of Minnesota, Registrar of the Land Office at Jackson, Minn.; Wm. McMackin, of Washington Territory, Surveyor General of the United States for Washington Territory; Ebenezer Douglass, of Rhode Island, Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. In the Fifth Indiana District the present collector, Wm. Grose, is to be retained.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempt to Assassinate Emperor William in Russia.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Telegraph* to-day contains a report that an attempt was made to assassinate Emperor William of Germany while he was holding a review at Justerberg. A priest fired at the Emperor and the ball passed through his helmet and severely wounded an adjutant.

According to the *Daily News*, this attempt was made at St. Petersburg.

KHIVA.

Success of the Russian Expedition.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 12.—Khiva is taken. The troops from Tashkend and Fort No. 1, after concentration in the Bokkan Hills, marched directly across the Kizil Kum Desert to the lower Oxus. There they concentrated with supply steamers from Fort No. 1, thus practically establishing a new base within striking distance of Khiva. This makes the success of further operations a certainty.

SPAIN.

The Elections.

MADRID, May 12.—The voting on Saturday, the first day of the primiary election for the Constituent Cortes, resulted in the choice of one hundred and thirty-eight Federal Republicans, nine Radicals, two Conservatives and one Alfonsist. The final result of the two days' voting will probably be three hundred and fifty Federal Republicans and forty for the opposition.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ church, in this city, to-day, commencing at eleven o'clock. The body was borne from St. Paul's church, where it had lain during the morning, to Christ church. Ten clergymen and sixteen laymen acted as pall-bearers. The order of procession was as follows: Standing Committee of the Diocese, clergy of the Episcopal Church, clergy of other churches, Trustees and Faculty of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, members of several convocations, the vestry of Calvary, Christ, Clifton, Vestries of other churches, citizens and strangers.

At the door Bishop McClosky, of Michigan, Bishop Bedell, and Bishop Lee, of Delaware, who read the lesson, met the corpse and repeated the passages beginning "I am the resurrection and the life," "I know that my redeemer liveth," "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out of it." The anthem from Psalms thirtieth and nineteenth were read, all standing, after which the Glori Patri was sung. The lesson from First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter and twentieth verses, was then read, followed by the hymn, "Jesus lives I am." Sentences were then read, among which were, "In the midst of life we are in death."

Dr. Burr, of Portsmouth, the Presbyter, then read: "Forasmuch it hath pleased the Almighty God in His wise Providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground, looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ." Then was sung "I heard a voice from heaven," after which Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and Bishop Bedell pronounced the benediction.

The services were closed at 12 o'clock, and the body was followed by a large procession of carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery. The clergy of the city of other denominations nearly all attended, and a large number of the Judges of the Courts of the city. The entire services were exceedingly impressive.

KANSAS

The Cherry Vale Slaughter—A Number of Persons Arrested.

KANSAS, May 10.—The Cherry Vale excitement is still at fever heat, the *Times* has specials to-night which give the following additional particulars: A force of about one hundred men is at the grounds of the slaughter, which is being plowed over again, though no more graves have been found.

The Rogers family, of Labette, seven miles from the slaughter, consisting of the old man and his wife, his son Hod and wife, a Stephenson, Jno. Barnes and wife, and Thos. Lake and wife and daughter, who was married to A. M. Kinzo, a traveling horse presenter, has been arrested at Parsons, and a notorious murderer once pardoned from the penitentiary named Major Munford, and a woman by him, were arrested at Scott. The detectives are still out, but rumors are so contradictory that no reliance is to be placed on them. The Bender house and furniture are being demolished by visitors, who are carrying a portion of it away as relics.

Revolting Murder and Suicide.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 10.—A special to the *Daily Champion* from Wetmore, a small town in the Central Branch Railroad, forty miles from here, gives an account of a revolting wholesale murder. It appears that a man named James Errick on was arrested some time ago charged with rape on the wife of a man named Marquette. All the parties are from Bridgeport, and he acquitted and left the place. Yesterday he came back to Wetmore, and this morning went to Marquette's house, near the town, and called the latter out of bed, when Errickson shot him in the breast, killing him instantly. He took Marquette's two small children to the door of a neighbor's house, where he left them, telling them that their father had gone, and going back to kill their mother. The alarm was soon given and the neighbors rushed to the scene of the murder, but it was reported they feared to go to the house, and went to Wetmore for assistance. Before it arrived they heard shots inside. On entering the house they found Mrs. Marquette lying on the bed, in a pool of nudity, and shot in seven places. Errickson was lying across her body, also dead, shot in two places, one over the temple and one in the abdomen. He still held a pistol in his hand, and he had, it seems, committed rape on the woman before killing her, and then shot himself.

LOUISIANA.

The Civil War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure transportation. No Metropolitans are in the town, and everything is quiet as far up as Centreville.

Mounted Metropolitans.

FRANKLIN, May 9.—Forty-three mounted Metropolitans, commanded by Mike Cooney, passed here at nine o'clock this morning, unmolested. There is nothing now to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinsville.

Troops for St. Martin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, under Captain Bradford, left this evening for Brashear, to join the other troops there awaiting transportation to St. Martin. General Smith will command the expedition.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 9.—One hundred and seventy United States troops, General Smith commanding, left by a steamer at 11 P. M. for St. Martinsville. All is quiet.

OBITUARY.

John Stuart Mill.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died at Avignon, France. The intelligence reached here at two o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died of pleumonous erysipelas. It terminated fatally on the third day after its appearance, closing the passages of the throat. Mill left his autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

John Reed.

CHICAGO, May 9.—John Reed, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, died to-day.

UTAH.

Important Decision—The Jurisdiction of Probate Courts Over Criminals Denied

SALT LAKE, May 10.—An important *habeas corpus* case was to day decided by Judge Boreman, in the case of Jno. O'Neill, who was convicted before a Probate Court of riot and assault with battery to kill, and sentenced to the Territorial prison. O'Neil was discharged by Judge Boreman upon the ground that the Probate Courts of this Territory have no jurisdiction over criminal cases. A similar ruling was made by Judge Emerson a few days ago, sitting in the Second Judicial District. This decision is in accord with former rulings, by Judge McKean and other United States Judges in Utah, and upholds the rendering of the judiciary in other territories whenever similar questions have been raised. Under this ruling scores of men illegally convicted in the Probate Court in this city must be discharged. The ruling is the general topic of conversation on the streets and hotels this evening.

THE MODOC WAR.

Escape of the Savages

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs are known to be out of the Lava Beds fleeing to Goose Lake and to the country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men of Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley.

The Fiends Again Entrenched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Donald McKay's Warm Spring Indian scouts found the Modocs in the Lava Beds, about four miles south of their old stronghold, near the foot of the Snow Mountains, where they are strongly entrenched.

THE FIRE FIEND AT WORK.

A Destructive Fire Friday Evening—The Novelty Works Partially Destroyed—Loss Probably—$40,000—Insurance—Scenes and Incidents.

The most threatening looking and destructive conflagration which has visited this city for some time occurred about seven o'clock Friday evening, and caused a partial destroyal of the Novelty Works, corner of Grant street and Second avenue.

At about seven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 25, Third avenue and Grant street. The Fire Department promptly responded to the call and fell to work, but the combustible nature of the material on fire, necessitated another alarm, and more engines were called to the spot. The fire, however, had gained such a headway among the varnish in the japaning rooms that though two-thirds of the Fire Department were on the ground, it was found necessary to call out the remainder of the department by a general alarm, which was promptly rung.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Last evening some of the japaners were working over time, in order that certain orders might be filled. In the room known as the "little japan room," where the coffee mills are varnished, were at work a man and a girl. The man, for some purpose had gone down stairs and the girl was left alone. After the man had gone, the girl opened a can of benzine, which is used in finishing, the gas of which immediately in coming in contact with the light ignited and the benzine was set on fire, running over the floor and setting the room ablaze. The girl immediately ran down to the watchman who gave the alarm.

When the watchman had got on to the street, that part of the building where the fire originated seemed to be a sheet of flame, and shortly after the first alarm was rung and the engines had got to the spot, a fire was raging that looked very threatening, and it was feared that the block was doomed to destruction as the water only seemed to add fuel to the flames.

ANOTHER ALARM WAS RUNG

which called another district to the spot. The fire at the time was raging in all its fury. The building, which extends from Grant half way to Ross street was entirely enveloped in flames, lighting up the heavens with its lurid flames, making it appear in the vicinity as light as day. The firemen were working with a will, for as each additional barrel of varnish burst another lurid flame would go up, sending out a volume of black smoke, for a while covering the blaze, which would shortly start out again, sending up a denser flame than ever before. The fire seemed to baffle all attempts to control it, and it seemed for a time as if the fire fiend would reign, but

A THIRD ALARM WAS SOUNDED,

which called the balance of the Fire Department to the spot, who of course as soon as they came fell to work with a will to aid in putting out the fire. The flames, however, seemed to combat fiercely for the mastery, with a look somewhat as though they would have their own way. But water vigorously applied conquered the fiery element at last, causing it to give way before its inevitable foe, and the firemen were victorious in getting

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL,

much to their satisfaction, but, however, not before the entire building was gutted and destroyed, only the walls remaining. Part of the wall facing on Grant street in about the centre of the building fell, but fortunately inwards, doing no injury to any person in the vicinity. The fire caused

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

And thousands of persons flocked to the vicinity of the fire from both sides of the rivers, being attracted by the immense flames which shot high into the air, looking fearful and grand, and seemed to indicate a greater conflagration then was raging at the time. Directly opposite to where the the fire originated were a number of sheds, temporarily put up and not very strong. On these had gathered some six or seven hundred persons, mostly men and boys. They were cautioned about going up there, but they did not heed the warning and one of the sheds came down,

BURYING SOME EIGHTY PERSONS,

mostly boys. As soon as the shed came down, it created a sort of a panic, and rumors were quickly afloat that several had been killed. A reporter of the GAZETTE who was on the ground, immediately repaired to the scene, but could find no one seriously hurt. Two little boys were somewhat bruised and injured internally, but they went home and their names could not be ascertained. When the shed fell the excitement was intense, and those who were on the other sheds made tracks to get off, but shortly after came back, preferring to risk life and limb in order to witness the fire.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

In the rear of the works on an alley back of No. 160 Water street, opposite the Connellsville Depot, a number of families resided in tenements, and they were driven out by the heat of the flames and the threatening attitude of the fire. Their effects and children were carried into the Connellsville Depot, where every facility and privilege to aid them in saving their goods were given them.

THE PROBABLE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The building destroyed had a length of probably one hundred and fifty feet on Third avenue with a frontage of hundred feet on Grant street and was three stories in height. It was occupied as follows: The lower floor entire as a foundry having the cupola and sulphur blast furnace. The second floor and front building were occupied in the front, the office, sample and store rooms as well as the scale fitting up and tinshop were located. The rear part was used as a packing department. The upper story was used throughout, entirely as a varnish, japaning and finishing department. The loss on building which is pretty

COMPLETELY DESTROYED,

Will involve a loss of $15,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Montgomery heirs, to whom the entire property belongs.

The building was occupied by the Novelty Works, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead & Co., who carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of locks and small hardware in general. Their lock factory was untouched, else the loss would have been very heavy. Their loss will probably count up from $25,000 to $30,000, which is covered by an insurance of $100,000 in some fifteen different companies, on which belong to this city, however none of them will lose more than $2,500 by this fire as that was all they would carry on the place. Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart and Swearingen & McCandless placed the balance in eastern companies, some of which carry as high as $5,000 on the stock. Adjoining the factory, No. 8 Grant street, resides John Quinn, who keeps a tavern and boarding house, he was damaged probably to the extent of $300, which is not covered by insurance. Michael Divine, Michael McMahon and Mrs. O'Rourke, who live in the rear of No. 160 Water street, had their household goods damaged about a hundred dollars each by removal, which is uninsured.

CONCLUSION.

This being the largest conflagration which has occured in this city for some time, of course it caused great excitement. Great credit is due the department for the energetic manner in which they controlled the flames and confined them to the buildings in which they originated. Messrs. Wilson & McElroy, of the Fire Committee were on the ground and put their hands to the hose and worked as hard as any member of the Department, to aid in saving surrounding property.

Sheriff Hare's Announcement.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the announcement of sales to be made under the supervision of Sheriff Hare, and as some very fine properties are included in the list, capitalists may find it to their advantage to pay special attention to the statement. Should further information be desired, they will find the Sheriff ready to respond to the full extent of his knowledge, and to accord all inquirers ready and courteous attention. In this respect Sheriff Hare has, since his entrance upon the office, proven himself to have had no superior among all who have filled it heretofore; and all who have had business with him will attest the uniform courtesy with which they have been received, and will bear testimony to the efficiency with which the present incumbent discharges the duties of his office.

A Good Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine has taken a front rank among first class sewing machines, combining, as it does in one machine, the ability to do all the various kinds of plain and fancy sewing done on any first class machine, and also the working of button-holes and overseaming. For sale by James Espy, on monthly payments, at 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

——Among the victims of the bridge disaster at Dixon, Illinois, on Sunday, May 4th, were Mrs. William Cook and Miss Wilhelm, formerly of Bedford and Somerset counties respectively. They were thrown in the water beneath the network of the bridge and were drowned before assistance could reach them.

"CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED."

And What Came of It—A Romantic Young Lady, and a Fascinating Young Man—Letters, Pictures, Presents, and a Prison.

The case of the youth now on trial before the United States District Court, has been regarded as a very important one because of the issues involved; and it now assumes a fresh interest because of certain romantic developments, in which the defendant and a beautiful young lady figure as the central figures. From the new turn in affairs it seems that about two years ago, one of those just-for-fun advertisements, for correspondence, appeared in the *Waverly Magazine*, and attracted the eagle eyes of the young Adonis. After a careful perusal of the request for epistolary favors, he it seems became impressed with a desire to improve himself in that line, and forthwith answered the advertisement. In due time he received a reply, and from that day for a full year carried on a most pleasant correspondence with the fair unknown, whom he had never seen except in the counterfeit presentment which the sun makes on the photographer's cardboard. About the end of the year the gentleman had occasion to visit New York city, and the lady—whose name we for the present withhold—came from her home in Connecticut, to visit her admirer, by letter at the metropolis. There for the first time the correspondents meet, and the personal acquaintence seems to have been mutually agreeable, as an arrangement was made for a visit to Boston for participation in the Jubilee Ball. The arrangement thus contemplated was consummated and the twain enjoyed a trip to the Hub, of several days, Returning to New York, they separated, each returning home, and each apparently more enthusiastic over their correspondence. The feeling upon the part of the gentleman, at least, took the very practical form of gift-making along with his epistolary effusions, and in this way the lady became the recipient of handsome gold watch, bracelets, and other articles, that attested at the same time the friendship and financial condition of the swain. Matters were carried on in this felicitous manner, and affairs were encircling in a roseate hue, until suddenly one of the United States detectives came down upon the fold and very rudely as well as unceremoniously interrupted the general felicity by arresting the young man on the charge of tampering with the mails, and abstracting from them letters addressed to a lady, by which in a large measure he was enabled to make his own so attractive. Whether the charge be true or not, is the question now before the Court, but in the meantime before the Court could reach the case the youth was held under bail and when he did himself comfortable he found himself confronted with this singularly romantic array of circumstances, with an intimation that an explanation would be in order.

The young lady in the case, is very handsome and is said to be the daughter of the most respectable of parents. She moved in good circles at her own home. She is quite young yet, not more than twenty years of age, and evidently feels the humiliation of the unenviable position in which her own thoughtlessness has placed her. Her story is that the advertisement was all a joke of herself and some girlish companions, and that a subsequent correspondence was conducted on the same principle, being known to some of her friends who seem to have had as little sense as herself.

She will be put upon the stand to-day, the purpose being to prove by her that the defendant had at no time the money he is charged with abstracting. It is quite probable if she escapes censure from this one "adventure," she will be more shy of such in the future, and will receive a lesson that will cure her of all romantic propensities for the remainder of her life.

HER STORY.

The Case of Samuel Williams—The Woman in the Case—She Tells of the Correspondence, Pleasant Journeys and all Expenses Paid.

Renewed interest in the case of Samuel Williams, the young post-office clerk, now on trial in the United States District Court, was awakened by the announcement of the romantic association of a young lady with Samuel's career, and the court room was pretty well filled Saturday morning, when the examination of witnesses was resumed; the lobby was crowded, and the space inside the bar pretty well taken up, indicating that there was

A MORE GENERAL INTEREST

in the proceedings than had been manifested at any time previous. The case went on promptly, when after a recall of one or two witnesses to re state facts heretofore mentioned in connection with the disappearance of the letters from the postoffice, and the mutilation of others, Mr. A. H. Brackett was put on the stand, and testified that he was in the bank at Sharon, and that the books showed the following deposits in favor of the prisoner: December, $100; February, $50; March, $50; April, $50; May 2nd, $100; May 5th, $100; June 11th, $80; June 17th, $82 50—total, $652 50, all of which had been drawn out except $2 50.

The next witness called was the lady in the case, Miss Lottie Stevens, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who stepped forward to the stand

WITHOUT A FLUTTER

and calmly proceeded to give her testimony. She spoke very slowly and distinctly, so that before she had answered the first question she appeared had an opportunity to form their opinions. She is quite young, about twenty-one of age, and would be generally considered handsome. Her countenance indicates perseverance and firmness, and her deportment, though very calm and self-possessed was yet of a character to indicate that she regretted her unenviable position. She was very pale when she took the stand, but by degrees, in a connected form was in this wise, "I reside at Bridgeport, Conn.; know the defendant; have known him for two years; made his acquaintance through a correspondence through the *Waverly Magazine*; I inserted a notice, and he replied to it; first saw him in July, 1872, at Boston at the Jubilee; he was to meet me at the Revere House; he invited me to go to a ball at Boston, by telegraph; went to the ball with him; next saw him on his way to Sing Sing to school, was in New York; I paid my fare in Boston; stopped at a hotel; returned from Boston to New York on the boat; he got my ticket; saw him next on Thanksgiving day; told me he had been at Long Branch; I received a gold watch and chain from him; they were sent to me by express; I also received fifty dollars from him; it was in a registered letter—a bank note; never taught school in Sharon; Samuel Williams never went to school to me.

LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXCURSIONS.

Cross-examination.—It is three years since I became acquainted through the correspondence with Williams; I got a great many letters from him, two or three a week; when we met we did not feel like strangers; we had exchanged photographs; I met him at Boston; I met my sisters, Mrs. Morgan's; he met me three times, Saturday, Sunday and Monday; he told me he had been a few days at Long Branch; on Thanksgiving he met me at my sister's; he called on me in New York, but I was over in Brooklyn, and he went on to Boston and telegraphed me, asking if I would go to the ball; Williams met me at the depot in Boston, and took me to the American House; he said he asked no questions about expenses; I went home alone; had been corresponding more than a year when I received the watch; got it in March, 1872; [the watch was produced; I have not the chain with me; I had written to Mr. Williams that I had had my pocket picked in New York, and in reply to that letter he sent me the $50 spoken of. He sent me, soon after our correspondence commenced, $10, and requested me to have my pictures taken; this is all I ever received from him; I occupied my own room, at the American Hotel, at Boston, and after the ball went directly to my own room; left the ball before it was over; nothing of an improper nature ever passed between Mr. Williams and myself."

Having concluded her testimony the young lady quickly disappeared—as did most of the spectators—and the case was adjourned over until Monday morning, when the defense will open.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Has His Head Cut Off by Being Run Over by a Train on the Fort Wayne Road—A Warning to Track Walkers.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Evan Evans, who was killed by the Lawndale accommodation about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, near Soper Station. From the testimony adduced, it appears that the man was walking on the south track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and on nearing the station, a train approaching, he stepped on the north track to avoid it, immediately in front of the accommodation. The engineer saw him and whistled, but it was too late. He reversed his engine, but the man was struck by the locomotive and thrown under the train, his head being severed from his body, the headless trunk clinging to one of the cars and being dragged a considerable distance and horribly mutilated. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was employed at the Superior Furnace. He was a native of Wales, age sixty-four years and a widower. He has two grown up sons living in Birmingham.

COUNTY OFFICE'S RETURNS.

The Profit from the Offices to the County.

The returns of the county officers for April, under the fee bill, have been handed in to Controller Warner, and are given below. The first column represents the aggregate receipts, and the second the share passed to the credit of the county—the returns being given in round numbers:

	Total Receipts.	County's Share.
Recorder Richardson	$3,114	$1,228
District Attor'y Bayne	620	286
Coroner West	258	91
Prothonotary Ross	2,035	496
Clerk Hilands	170	—
Clerk of Courts	730	355
Total	$7,027	$2,356

THE SUSPECTED MAN.

The Arrest of Michael Kerchner on Charge of Having Murdered Lizzie Mess—Rumors that are Interesting but Ugly—He Asserts His Innocence.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Seth Wilmot left the city on the 3:25 train for the vicinity of Saltsburg, to arrest Michael Kerchner, the man who is supposed to know more than he has yet told in relation to the murder of Lizzie Mess. As yet the deed is clothed in almost impenetrable mystery, and the detectives are apparently no nearer the solution of the problem than some time ago, though their suspicions have become strong enough to induce them to have Kerchner arrested. Speculation has been rife since the final hearing in the case of Pohle and Hindman, and all the rumors now current appear to centre on this man Kerchner, who says he went into the pit at three o'clock in the morning, and did not emerge until one in the afternoon. On the other hand, it is asserted that he was out of the pit once, if not twice, on the day of the murder. The following are some of the rumors in circulation concerning him, which, in connection with other things, caused his arrest. It is said that he was making preparations to leave for Germany. When he first heard of the murder he ran to Mr. Cline, informed him of it, then went to the house and changed his dress before going to the spot where the girl was found. He did not go into the room where the dead child was laid out, and not until the following day did he assist in endeavoring to find a cue that would lead to the detection of the murderer. A number of witnesses will testify that he was out of the pit between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the murder. It is alleged that he went out with a wagon and team accompanied by a driver, but failed to return at the proper time. About ten o'clock rumor says he was seen at the junction of the road not far from the scene of the murder. From that point one of the forks of the road leads to the mine, and from the mouth of the pit it is easy to see the house that Lizzie Mess visited on her way home from the store, and it is the theory of the prosecution that he saw her go into the house and that he then crossed over to the bit of wood in order to intercept her there.

The above are only part of the reports in circulation against Kerchner, and Detective Wilmot thought them strong enough to warrant him in making the arrest. He arrived in the city last evening shortly after six o'clock with Kerchner in custody, having arrested him on the Saltsburg train previously in the day. The prisoner was remanded to jail for a hearing this day week. The object in postponing it is to obtain a witness or witnesses now absent down the river, but who will be back by that time. One of our reporters interviewed Kerchner, but he declined to say anything at all in relation to the matter, except to declare his innocence of all such crimes. The proof against him is entirely circumstantial, there being nothing positive.

THE "TORPEDO" LITIGATION.

A Decision Against Col. Roberts—The Dickey Patent Valid—Important Opinion of the Court Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the tables were turned, and a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court against Col. Roberts, the oil well torpedo inventor.

It will be remembered by our readers that heretofore Col. Roberts has had uniform success in his litigation, and that he has never been defeated. The last time the question came up in the courts, it was upon Col. Robert's application for an injunction against James M. Dickey, to restrain him from infringing upon the "fluid tamping" which was issued by Messrs. Harding & Bakewell, attorneys for patentee that his invention was the "fluid tamping" used, and that upon this the injunction was granted. Dickey contested this view of the case. Then Mr. Dickey started out on a new track and succeeded in inventing a torpedo that would answer the purpose without the "fluid tamping." He was arrested for infringement, but was released on bail, after which he commenced suit against Roberts for damages for false imprisonment, and also for malicious prosecution. His suit was brought in the United States Court, and was argued by Messrs. Harding & Bakewell, attorneys for Roberts, and by George Shiras, Esq., for Mr. Dickey, and yesterday morning Judge McKennan rendered the decision in the Circuit Court, delivered a verbal opinion, in which he held to the former decision and refused to grant the preliminary injunction asked for. This of course does not finally dispose of the case, as the Roberts producers in the oil regions to use the Dickey patent until the question is finally decided on the application to have an absolute injunction against Mr. Dickey.

RAILROADS.

The Dunning Creek and Other Lines.

The Bedford *Inquirer* stated some weeks ago that the money had been raised by our citizens to make an experimental survey of the above named road from the red bridge to McKees Gap. The road has since been surveyed and located to Brook's mill within seven miles of Hollidaysburg, that point having been found more convenient than the Gap. The location secured is reported by Superintendent Wellers as the best in the State on any equal length of road. The heaviest grade is 36 ft. to the mile, and that is only for a couple of miles. On the balance of the road the average grade will only be about fifteen feet to the mile, while the alignment is straight and free from curves for this part of the State. Efforts are now being made to obtain releases of the right of way. If a liberal spirit is shown by the people along the line in giving releases we have no doubt the road will soon be put under contract.

During the summer experimental surveys are to be made from Dunning Creek to Bedford, from Creek road to Johnstown by the way of Martinsburg and Barefoot's; also from Mann's Choice westward in the direction of Berlin and the Somerset coal fields. These surveys will be made for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable grade for crossing the Allegheny, and if such crossing is practicable. Any future operations in that direction will, as a matter of course, depend on the grades that can be obtained.

Nearly Smothered to Death.

A man named James Pickey, of Wilkinsburg, stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, went to bed on Saturday night and did not get up on yesterday to go to his meals. In the evening some one went up to his room in order to have it fixed up and put in another boarder. The door not being opened by the occupant of the room, some anxiety was occasioned and the door broken open. Pickey was found in a comatose condition, lying upon the bed. His insensibility was occasioned by escaping gas. It is supposed that he blew it out as it was partly turned on and escaping. But how a man would live twenty hours in a room impregnated with gas is somewhat of a marvel. Dr. T. S. Arthurs was summoned, and he with great difficulty resuscitated him. The doctor stated it would not have taken much longer to entirely suffocate him.

A First Class Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class Shuttle Family Sewing Machines, has combined the Overseaming and Button-hole making, which makes it stand forward among Family Sewing Machines, not only for its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced at James Espy's sales-room, 178 Liberty street, who sells the machine on monthly payments.

A Physician Sued.

Saturday morning, the heirs at law of J. H. Holder, deceased, entered suit in the District Court against Dr. J. D. Schooley, of Braddock's Fields for mal-practice, laying their damages at $10,000. The plaintiffs allege that the deceased was injured in a coal mine, his foot being partially crushed, and that Dr. Schooley attended him. The physician it is alleged bandaged the foot so tightly that the patient's suffering were increased, the circulation stopped, and mortification induced, which resulted in the death of the patient. The case will come up for trial at the next term of Court.

The Railroad War.

The contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Road for the possession of the Mount Pleasant tributary, has reached the Supreme Court. On Saturday the case was argued before that tribunal, Messrs. Acheson, Burgwin, Bell & Scott, and Thomas M. Marshall appearing for the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Road, and Jno. Hampton Esq., for the Pennsylvania Central. The Court has taken charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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NEW YORK.

Alleged Injustice to Mr. Lincoln's Memory—Statement by Montgomery Blair—A Plea of "Not Guilty" by Tweed to Fifteen New Indictments — Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1873.

Alleged Injustice to Mr. Lincoln's Memory.

Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster General, with regard to the proposition that the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet should unite in controverting some portions of the remarks of Charles Francis Adams, in his oration on the character of Wm. H. Seward, his prepared statement, in which he says: "The statement as it appeared in the press, that the late Chief Justice, Mr. Welles and myself had determined to unite in protesting against the injustice done to Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams in his eulogy upon Mr. Seward, is not strictly accurate. The facts are that on the appearance of Mr. Adams' oration Mr. Welles wrote to me that he thought that Mr. Adams had not observed the customary limits of eulogy, which tolerated any extravagance of praise to the subject of it, while nothing derogatory to others was spoken, but had unduly exalted Mr. Seward at the expense of Mr. Lincoln, and he thought that those who knew his statement to be incorrect ought to say so. I concurred with Mr. Welles in the gross injustice done Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams, but thought that it would be sufficient, and would avoid unseemly controversy if the survivors of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet should unite in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled as to the relations between Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State, without going into particulars, and I so wrote to Mr. Welles and also to the Chief Justice, from whom I received the reply that there was really no occasion to apprehend damage to Mr. Lincoln's memory from the exaggerations of Mr. Seward's merits. I did not see the Chief Justice, but I know he concurred fully in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled, and Senator Cameron also concurs in this."

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all the United States ports during the week, 39,582 bales; last year, 16,003; total receipts to date, 3,331,489; last year, 2,632,826. Exports for the week, 48,170; last year, 26,874; total to date, 2,193,073; last year, 1,779,585. Stock at all United States ports, 356,934; last year, 241,455; stock at all interior towns, 73,092; last year, 73,732; last year, 8,647; stock at Liverpool, 746,000; last year, 877,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 200,000; last year, 151,000.

The Indictments Against Tweed.

Wm. M. Tweed to-day pleaded not guilty on the fifteen new indictments found on February 20, reserving the right, however, to move to quash.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—At a meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, records were presented from the Synods of Baltimore, Cleveland, Erie, Albany, Harrisburg, Illinois, Central Iowa, North Iowa, South Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and New York, and statistical reports were referred to a special committee.

The report of the committee of thirteen appointed by the last General Assembly to consider and report to this Assembly whether it was expedient and appropriate that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should take part in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876, was read. It says, in substance, that it is appropriate and expedient that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should participate in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence and in the International Exposition of 1876, and preparatory thereto they recommend that several persons be designated to prepare historical discourses to be delivered at such time as may hereafter be appointed. They also suggest the following schedule of periods and subjects for said historical discourses: First—a discourse upon the period from the founding of the Church in this country to the commencement of the war of the revolution; second—from the latter period to the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government in 1786; third—from the latter period to the present time; fourth—the present condition and prospects of the Church; fifth—education under Presbyterian influences; sixth—historical sketches of the several Boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly. The report also recommends that the Assembly request the appropriate committee of the centennial commission who have charge of the buildings to set apart so much space as may be necessary for an exposition of the books published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication and other works of American Presbyterian authors, ancient books, &c., pertaining to Presbyterianism, and that the Board of Publication be authorized to prepare and publish an illustrated volume to commemorate the Centennial; also that the first Sabbath in July, 1876, be designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the manifold blessings with which he has crowned us as a people, and it is recommended that on that day the rector of each church under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly deliver a discourse on the history of the Church, and that a collection be taken up on that day for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the Presbyterian Historical Society and for the endowment of said society. The report was made the special order for Monday morning next.

The Committee on Voluntary Societies was not ready to report, and was continued till the next Assembly.

The committee to consider the subject of publication of a periodical for grandmothers, distribution reported favorably, and the report was placed on the docket.

Dr. Hendrick Johnson, from the special committee of fifteen appointed at the last Assembly to consider the subject of representation in Assemblies submitted a report to the effect that while the plan now in use is in some respects unsuited, a change at the present is inexpedient, with a recommendation that the subject be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The report of the committee on vacant churches was read and referred to the committee on church polity.

Rev. R. R. Booth, L. Hitchcock and Hon. Horace Maynard were appointed a committee to consider upon and report a place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Thursday and Friday of next week were designated for the hearing of delegates from corresponding bodies.

A resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Lockwood for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the term of office of elders, whether they should hold office for life or the rotary system be adopted. Referred to committee on bills and overtures.

A resolution by Rev. Mr. Bedding relative to what action should be taken by the Church on the use of intoxicating liquors was referred to the same committee.

Soon after one o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned and engaged in religious exercises.

General Conference of the United Brethren Church.

DAYTON, O., May 16.—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church, at 8:30 this morning, reassembled. Bishop Edwards presided. The committees were announced and ordered to meet in their regular private session at two o'clock, after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling at 3 o'clock several of the committees handed in their reports, which were either adopted or laid on the table.

The report of the committee on correspondence, although, as stated by that committee, to be judicially prepared, caused considerable argument. It referred principally to the recommendation of the last Conference that all who stands in regard to excluding secret societies, while arguments against it were on the ground that the Church should take a more independent step towards the oppression of all secret societies of Christians.

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack Entrenched in a Crater.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA BEDS, May 13.—The Modocs are now entrenched in the crater of the Butte, or mass of lava, approximating some little to the southeast of this camp, and distant from fifteen to eighteen miles. Captain Hasbrouck is camped within watching distance of the enemy, with a force of two hundred and ten men, where he awaits the arrival of Colonel Mason, who yesterday morning started from Jack's old stronghold, with a force of one hundred and seventy men. He took a southeasterly course, intending that the two commands shall amalgamate under Colonel Mason and hold the Indians at bay until the mortars are forwarded, and a scout is made around the southern boundary of the beds by way of the Tickner roads. At 5 o'clock to-night the Indians are fortifying their present position with the evident intention of giving battle at the first opportunity.

Second Dispatch.

11 P. M.—Col. Mason signaled his knowledge of the whereabouts of the Indians this afternoon by way of Jack's old stronghold, and that both himself and Hasbrouck were endeavoring to obtain a favorable position during the night and make an attack on the enemy at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. This news is known to few only in camp, therefore it has not yet created any excitement.

Third Dispatch.

LAVA BEDS, May 14—7 A. M.—One sentinel reports that he heard firing in an easterly direction from the camp at an early hour this afternoon. It is inferred from this that Mason has begun his work.

—The Attorney General and Government have agreed not to give to any parties a copy of the bill in equity to be filed at Hartford against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and stockholders of the Credit Mobilier until it shall be filed in the court.

ALBANY.

Report of the Erie Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The following is the concluding part of the report made in the Assembly to-day by the Erie Investigating Committee. No law that the committee can recommend at this late day of the session will reach the entire case, but they will take the liberty to suggest that in their opinion the relief will be found in the same enlightened system of general railroad legislation regulating rates of transportation, prohibiting the issue of fictitious stocks, and punishing with heavy penalties misappropriation of funds of companies by the managers thereof, whether to their personal uses or to corruptly influence legislation affecting their interest. There should also be enacted some uniform system for the keeping of railroad accounts and the manner of declaring dividends, so that while on the one hand stockholders may share in the actual profits, on the other hand the obligations of the companies shall not be increased from year to year by loans to make good fictitious statements of net earnings. On one subject, at least, your committee believe that legislation should be had without delay. There is now under the existing statutes absolutely no security to stockholders in regard to the leasing of one road by another. A majority of the Board of Directors may, without the consent of their stockholders, lease for such period of years and upon such terms as would be equivalent to a consolidation of interests. Your committee believe that some proper restriction is necessary, not only to protect the public, but the railroad interest itself, and that the law should apply not to one company alone, but should be general in its scope. They have, therefore, prepared and present in connection with their report a bill regulating the leases of connecting roads and prohibiting the leasing of competing parallel lines. The bill is entitled "An act to regulate the leasing of railroads," which provides that such leases may be made by roads entirely constructed and in immediate connection, and a continuous line, but not of parallel or of competing lines. Stringent provisions are then made as to how the lease shall be effected, which require that the agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of the companies at a special meeting for the purpose, and if three-fourths of all stockholders ballot in favor of it, the lease shall become valid.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—River 29 feet; falling. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; tow boats—George Lyle, with coal from Pittsburgh; J. S. Neal, salt from Pomeroy. Up—Andes, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Nail City, Wheeling to Louisville. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—River risen 1 inch; about on a stand. Arrived—Muscatine, Galena; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Alice, Kansas City; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Illinois, Grafton; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Wm. H. Brown and barges, Ohio river; St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Red Wing, St. Paul; Illinois, Grafton; St. Johns, Peoria; Fanny Harner, Naples. Capt. W. H. Brown arrived to-day from Pittsburgh. He will raise the tow boat Wm. Cowen, partially burned and sunk at Grand Tower, as soon as the river falls. Weather clear and cold.

CAIRO, May 16.—Arrived—Mary Alice, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Coal Hill, St. Louis, 3; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 3; Future City, New Orleans, 3; Comet, St. Louis, 4; Julia, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Richmond, Louisville, 1 P. M.; Joe Fleming, St. Louis, 3; Mary Alice, New Orleans, 4; Coal Hill, Ohio River, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 3; Future City, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg. River risen 5 inches. Clear; mercury 70.

LOGICSVILLE, May 16.—River falling; 11 feet in canal; 9 feet in chute. Clear and cool. Business dull. Arrived—Jennie Howell and barges, St. Louis; Simpson Horner, Vicksburg; Snow City, New Orleans. Departed—Jennie Howell and Mary Ann, Pittsburgh; Sam Brown, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, May 16.—Clear and warm; mercury 54 to 66. River fallen 1 foot. Up—Florence Lee, 11 P. M.; Mary Miller, 5. Quickstep, 7; Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 9; Judge Baker, noon; Louisville, 6:30 P. M. Down—Charmer, 8 A. M.; Kingston and J. A. Parker, noon; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Tarascon. Business tolerably fair.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Arrived—John Kyle, St. Louis. Departed—Robert Mitchell and Ashland, Cincinnati; Bee and barges, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Clear; thermometer 87.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Arrived—Annie, Little Rock. Departed—D. F. Eckert, Cairo; Colorado, St. Louis; J. E. Rankin, Pine Bluff.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—River falling; 9 feet on Shoals. Departed—Hellman, Cairo.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Judiciary Article Placed on Second Reading—Report on Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—Salary of Members of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1873.

Judiciary Article Placed on Second Reading.

In the afternoon session of Thursday, Mr. Dallas offered a provision for a permanent system of phonographic reporters in the Philadelphia courts. The proposition was favored by Messrs. Dallas, Cuyler, Carson and Boyd, and opposed by Messrs. Stanton and Corbett. It was finally defeated, together with the motion by Mr. Cuyler to continue the Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia.

The article, upon being gone through with, was placed on second reading.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.

The first section of the article on agriculture, manufactures, &c., was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cuyler in the chair. It fixes the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. Without action the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

Invitation to Allentown.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Hon. John H. Walker, President *pro tem.*

A communication from the Mayor and Common Council of Allentown inviting the Convention to meet there during the summer months was postponed.

Laws Exempting from Levy and Sale.

Mr. Patton offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Legislation to report a clause declaring invalid all laws exempting property from levy and sale. Referred.

Salaries of Members.

A resolution raising a special committee to fix the salaries of members of the Convention, was offered by Mr. Perry, of Blair, and led to an excited debate, in which it was stated that the State Treasurer has already paid out eighty thousand dollars to members without any vouchers, except the honor of delegates, and was willing to advance the sum of one thousand dollars to each member and no more, until the next meeting of the Legislature. Several members declared that the amount named would not pay them for the time expended in the work, much less reimburse them for private losses in business and other legitimate expenses.

General Harry White moved to postpone indefinitely, and declared that he had determined for himself not to take the salary of member of the Convention, because when appointed he was a member of the State Senate; but he really thought there was time enough to fix salaries a month hence. He did not make this statement for any display of demagogism, but simply to defend himself from the slurs of some members who spoke of "double-headers" in this body.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—ayes 19, noes 58, and the resolution was adopted.

Adjournment Question.

Mr. Boyd moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die* on the third of July next. Voted down by a vote of 56 nays, to 26 ayes.

Report on Agriculture, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Mining, Mr. Cuyler in the chair. Article 1st was considered.

Without disposing of the section relative to the rate of interest, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

UNIONTOWN.

The Death of Judge Gilmore—Twenty-one Years' Services on the Bench—Arrangements for the Funeral—The Vacant Judgeship.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 16, 1873.

Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district, died at his residence in this place at four o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Although his decease has been expected by his friends for two weeks past, it caused a sadness in the hearts of all when it did occur. Judge Gilmore was appointed President Judge of this district by Governor Shunk in 1847, and served till 1851, when he was elected for ten years, and served his term ably and faithfully. In 1861, after the death of Judge Lindsay, he was again elected for a term of ten years, and served up to the time of his death—in all about twenty-one years on the bench. He held the regular and adjourned courts, in Fayette and Greene counties, up to within three weeks of his decease, and came home from a two weeks term in Greene county sick and was not out of his room after arriving home.

The members of the Fayette Bar hold a meeting to-day to make arrangements for his funeral to-morrow at "Oak Grove Cemetery." Our Court House and offices are hung in mourning, in honor of the honest faithful and able jurist whose death has cast a gloom over our entire community.

The Vacant Judgship.

The regular term of June Court will soon be here, and there will have to be an appointment made by Governor Hartranft. Many persons have spoken of G. W. K. Minor, Esq., as a suitable person, and, if he would accept he is fully competent for the position. "Q."

—The complete reconstruction of the French ministry upon a strictly Republican basis is reported certain.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The New U. S. Commissioner in Vienna—Vessels Detained in Quarantine in Havana—The Agent of the Legitimists and Orleanists Returned from the Count de Chambord—1,250,000 Votes Cast at the Elections in Spain.

CUBA.

Vessels Detained in Quarantine.

HAVANA, May 15.—The Captain General has changed his mind and decided to continue in force the quarantine regulations. The steamers Yazoo, Juniata, Havana, Margaret and Germania are still detained, although there is not a case of illness on board; nor is there any proof that cholera exists at New Orleans, from which part all the above named vessels sailed. It is proposed to petition the Government of the United States to intervene for their release, the more especially as the detention of so large a number, crowded with passengers in this unhealthy bay, is dangerous. Several cases of vomito are already reported in the harbor.

FRANCE.

The Mission to the Count de Chambord.

PARIS, May 16.—Count Sosthenes de la Rochefoncauld, who was reported to have gone on a mission to the Count de Chambord from the Legitimists and Orleanists, has returned. He had a long conference with the royal exile, but gives no indication of its result. He is authorized, however, to stamp as false and absurd a rumor that the Count contemplated adopting the Prince Imperial, the son of the late Emperor.

EGYPT.

Explorations in the Bible Lands.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, May 16.—The oriental topographical corps, which left New York a few weeks ago to make explorations and sketches in the Bible Lands, are engaged at the Pyramids, Memphis and Lower Nile.

AUSTRIA.

The New U. S. Commissioner to Vienna.

VIENNA, May 16.—Jackson S. Schultz, the newly appointed Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition, has reached this city, and had a long conference with Jay, the American Minister.

SPAIN.

Votes Cast at the Recent Election.

MADRID, April 16.—The total number of votes recorded in the recent election is 1,250,000. The vote in the capital was unusually light, owing to the apathy of all parties except the Federal Republican.

THE GALLOWS.

Michael Nixon Hanged.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Michael NIXON, who shot Charles A. Pfäfer in the streets a few months ago, was hanged in the toombs this morning. Nixon, after taking farewell of his family last evening, ate a hearty supper, and remarked: "This is my last night on earth, and I have done what I never did before—taken two cups of coffee." He then lay down and slept quietly and quiet. At twelve o'clock he went to sleep, and was awakened at five o'clock, and soon afterwards assisted at mass, offered for his special benefit by Father Duranquet. The only words he spoke after this were, "My Saviour has pacified; this is nothing." At nine Nixon left the cell and walked firmly to the scaffold, Fathers Duranquet and McKeuna on either side. He carried a large crucifix, which he repeatedly kissed fervently. Arriving at the scaffold he knelt between the clergymen and repeated the Lord's Prayer and creed of the Catholic Church. The rope was then adjusted, and without delay Nixon was launched into eternity. He died apparently easy.

Owing to the disgraceful scenes at the hanging of Foster, Governor Dix suggested that the law could be vindicated in the case of Nixon without gratifying the morbid curiosity of the community. Notwithstanding the suggestions the toombs prison was crowded with holders of tickets of admission to the execution issued from the Sheriff's office.

Charles Mortimer, the Worst Criminal in California, Executed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Charles Mortimer, who was executed in Sacramento to-day for the murder of Mary Gibson, was really insane or feigned insanity to the last moment. He did not recognize his brother, minister, counsel, or any other person. He did not utter a word, and seemed not to comprehend the position. There was no emotion visible on his countenance. He was considered the worst criminal in California.

Joseph O'Neal Hanged.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., May 16.—Joseph O'Neal was hanged a few minutes after 11 o'clock this forenoon, in the jail yard, for the murder of Hiram Rexford, on the 22d of September last. O'Neal made a written confession of the crime, and says the cause was whisky and a woman. In his confession he declares the innocence of his brother Thomas, who was tried as an accomplice and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The execution was witnessed by about 1,500 hundred people, but an immense crowd was in attendance on the outside of the jail yard.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special from Mt. Carroll, Ill., gives the following account of the execution of Joseph O'Neal there to-day: O'Neal was taken from his cell five minutes before eleven o'clock, and was attended by Fathers Slack, Bartell and Nighe, Sheriff Sutton and the two deputies having him in charge. He walked with a firm step to the gallows, and ran nimble up the steps to the platform. He died "game," showing no nervousness whatever. A short prayer was read by the priest. He kissed the crucifix, and the religious services ended. He then kissed the priests and shook hands with them. Then the sheriff adjusted the rope, and O'Neal spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, my little brother Tom, my is innocent. I am guilty of this crime, and I am glad and willing to give my life for the one I have taken. I die the friend of every one. I am not afraid to die." Addressing Mr. A. S. McKinley, of Clinton, he asked him if he would take his body to his mother, who said he would. At 11:05 the pulse ceased to beat. At 11:20 the heart ceased to beat. He was cut down at 11:30 and placed in his coffin, which stood by the scaffold.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The pressure remains high, with rather low temperature, northerly and easterly winds and clear weather in the northwest and upper lake region and thence to the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys; northwesterly winds, moderate temperature, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather prevail on the lower lakes and in the Eastern and Middle States; variable northeasterly and southeasterly winds, clear weather and low temperature in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee; northeasterly and northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and low temperature in Canada.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising barometer, cool and generally clear weather.

For Canada and New England, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, cool and clear weather.

For the south Atlantic and Gulf States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, clear weather in the former and falling barometer and partly cloudy weather in the latter.

For the northwest and upper lakes, and thence southward to the Ohio and lower Missouri valleys, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

In the Missouri valley, fnortheasterly to southeasterly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

In the middle Mississippi valley, and thence to Kansas, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY
—DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
May 16, 1873.—10:48 P. M.

[Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.]

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	66	NE	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	60	N	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	56	SE	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	55	N	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	62	SE	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	61	NE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	68	NE	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	69	N	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	75	S	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	55	E	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	52	NW	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	75	E	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	62	NE	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	56	N	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	75	NE	Clear.
Keokuk	58	E	Clear.
La Crosse	59	Calm	Fair.
Fort Sully	56	E	Cloudy.
Yankton	50	E	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	70	E	Threat'ing.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

CARDIFF, May 16.—The steamship Glamergan, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Metropolis, from New Orleans for New York, was spoken on Tuesday under sail, having broken her shaft. She wanted no assistance.

The steamship America, from Bremen, has arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1873.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the present month have reached nearly $7,000,000, and the receipts for the fiscal year to date are $100,129,000. The estimated receipts for the present fiscal year were $110,000,000, and the probabilities, judging from the receipts during the past month, are that they will be exceeded from three to five millions.

Congressional Conscience Fund.

Senator Casserly has sent a check to the Secretary of the Treasury for back pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amout to $356,582,954.

NEW ORLEANS.

Participators in the Late Civil War Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Generals De Blanc and De Cloud and others, from St. Martin, arrived this morning in charge of a Deputy Marshal and a squad of Federal soldiers. They reached the railroad ferry landing in front of Jackson Square about five o'clock. Upon stepping from the boat they were received with tremendous cheers by from five thousand to seven thousand persons, who had assembled to welcome them. They were taken to the Custom House and released to appear before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

Fatal Family Quarrel.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Charles W. Guthrie shot and killed his brother-in-law, Charles W. Weaver, here last night. About a year ago Guthrie married Miss Weaver, having been in partnership with her father. Last January the wife died and the Weavers, suspecting foul play, had the body taken up and examined by the Coroner. About the same time Weaver attempted to shoot his son-in-law, but missed him. Guthrie brought suit two days ago to recover the casket and shroud enclosing his deceased wife, from the Weavers. Last night Guthrie met two of the younger Weavers in the western suburbs, and in an altercation drew his revolver and killed one of them, and then gave himself up to the police. The parties are all respectable.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PREPARERS OF PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

138,236. Saw Tooth. James E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa. Application filed January 24, 1873.

138,240. Rock and Ore Crusher. Charles Foster, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 29, 1873.

138,243. Animal Trap. Demus J. Owen, Springville, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873.

138,288. Stirrer for Malt Kilns. Edward Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed September 23, 1872.

138,302. Paper. Heinrich Edward Wagner, Goptiz, near Dresden, Germany, assignor to J. F. Hugo Mattullath, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed December 26, 1872.

138,330. Washing Machine. Daniel W. Helfrich, Corry, Pa. Application filed April 5, 1873.

138,368. Glass Mould Carriage. Daniel Bennett, Baldwin township, Allegheny county, and Michael Krebs and Jonathan Haley, assignors to said Bennett. Application filed Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed April 19, 1873.

138,376. Slide Valve. James L. Brown, Brookville, Pa. Application filed February 11, 1873.

138,380. Candle Mould Tip. Isaac Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to C. C. Beggs & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 29, 1873.

138,382. Composition for Kindling Fires. John G. Crumpton, Allegheny City, Pa. Application filed December 11, 1872.

REISSUE PATENTS.

5,386. Grab Tool for Oil Wells. James H. Luther, Petroleum Centre, Pa. Original No. 56,961, dated August 7, 1866. Application filed January 14, 1873.

An Interesting Sight.

During yesterday afternoon we were attracted by a crowd around the window of Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat store, 139 Wood street, which, on drawing near, we found to be occasioned by the display this enterprising firm had made of hats in the different processes of making from the material up, from which the bodies are formed, down to a finished hat.

It is a source of surprise to many to know how their hats originally looked, and there were many amused faces as they turned away from the display. Stepping inside we were shown *Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth Avenue Specialty in Cassimers*, which will also be introduced to-day. The trade in Dunlap & Co.'s hats in our city shows that our citizens appreciate wearing a fine hat. We also noticed on the counters some of their own manufacture, which is the first that has been made in this city for twenty-five years.

To House Builders.

All persons who propose the erection of a house the present season should call at No. 79 Smithfield street and examine into the workings of the Anderson Sash Balance. This balance, with its all-round mechanism has rapidly superseded the old style of weights and pulleys, and is infinitely preferable to anything of the kind ever heretofore put into use, thatitis easily introduced, and is recognized as *the* balance.

It can also be adjusted to old windows without any material alteration and for but trifling expense. The sash is not cut up as in the old style, and any mechanic can adjust the "Anderson." Many of the largest houses in Pittsburgh have been supplied with it, and other orders are daily coming in.

The Vienna Exhibition.

Our Commissioners seem to have some trouble in Vienna in arranging matters for the exhibition of American goods, and it is doubtful whether America will have a fair opportunity now. But whether our merchants and mechanics and artists can attest their superiority in Austria's capital, they can and do do so here. Take for instance, in one single line, the merchant tailoring trade, and where can be found more perfection than can be seen any day at that popular Allegheny house, No. 47 North Diamond street, Allegheny, of which Mr. M. T. Heckert is proprietor. Especially is this the case since Mr. Heckert has opened his new stock of spring goods and consented to suit his patrons with suits for the season. He has the very finest assortment, and nowhere can better advantages be had by gentlemen who wish to get their garments of the best material, well made and for a reasonable price.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. All their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c.—all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in standard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

Go to Homestead on Monday, at 9 o'clock, on the free train that leaves South Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock. If you don't like the look of things you can come back on the same train.

"El Telegrafo"

Imported cigars may be obtained at the well known cigar parlors of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street, where everything needful and delightful in the smoker's line, may be found in first class quality and at a reasonable price. Mr. Barr keeps on hand one of the finest assortments of Havana and domestic cigars, to be found in this city and his stock of Meerschaum goods, as well as his smoking tobaccos, will well repay an inspection. We advise all in search of first class and reliable smoker's goods, to call on Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street.

For the Road.

Gentlemen who wish to get a nice wagon for the road, and one that will be both stylish and strong, should go to the Novelty Carriage Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., where they can get the desired article. The Novelty Works is located on Centre street, near Penn avenue and opposite the entrance to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Fine Foreign Goods for Ladies.

Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, deal largely in foreign goods, among which specialties are real Irish Linens, from manufacturers of the best repute in Belfast and Dublin; nor should it be forgotten that French manufacturers are, as they ought to be in every well regulated store of the kind, very emphatically represented in the Parasols, with club sticks, and chatelaine Belts; but the Tourist's Parasols, with long handles, are also there. We might write more about Rosenbaum & Fleishman, but this is enough for the wise.

The Fashions Illustrated.

Better than the fashion magazines for showing what really are the latest fashions, is a trip to Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Wagon Repairing.

If you want your wagon well repaired and in a manner to stand future wear and tear, leave it at Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro's. Novelty Carriage Works, and we guarantee it will be properly done. This establishment has a reputation second to none in the city and all work turned away from it will stand any ordinary usage thereafter. The prices too are reasonable, as the work is perfect. The Works are on Centre street near Penn avenue.

Strawberries at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s.

EMANCIPATION.

Fixing the Day of Celebration—Meeting of Colored Citizens Last Night—A Mass Convention to Be Held.

Last evening a meeting of colored citizens was held in the Second ward school house, Allegheny, to take some action in reference to fixing upon a day for the celebration of Emancipation.

The attendance was quite large and the proceedings spirited.

Rev. Jno. Terry presided and Mr. John W. Jenkins officiated as Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, an informal discussion was permitted, after which,

Prof. S. A. Neale offered the following:

WHEREAS: As years revolve and leave their impress upon the page of recorded time, the events which marked them, become brighter as they recede farther back into the dim vista of the past—so the great events to which make immortal—the historic days of January 1st, 1863, and March 30th, 1870, are becoming each year invested with a greater and more sacred significance. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, 1st: That we will continue to cherish the remembrance of our deliverance from bondage and our restoration to the rights of man, selecting a day upon which to commemorate those epochs in our history; and while we do in prayer and thanks, celebrate our emancipation on the first of January and our enfranchisement on the 30th of March, the usuage of past years as well as imperative duty, demand a manifestation of joy by a public celebration.

2d. That a Committee be appointed at this meeting, whose duty shall be to call a Mass Meeting of the colored citizens of the county, which Mass Meeting shall select a day, that *shall even in the future be the day for* the freemen of this county to celebrate all those victories of freedom which have had any special bearing upon the condition of our race.

The resolutions were discussed at length and finally unanimously adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: S. A. Neale, Chairman; Hervey Robinson, Rev. John W. Terry, John W. Jenkins, John Scott, Thos. Baltimore, Samuel Roberts, George McKnight, Harrison Taylor, John Gilkerson, Richard Dickerson, Lawson Winters, Capt. Lewis Costly, Isaac Nelson.

The committee was authorized to call the mass meeting of the cities and county to meet in Zion Baptist Hall next Friday evening, May 23d, at which delegates from the townships are expected to be present. Additional notice will be published in the city papers.

An additional resolution, offered by Prof. S. A. Neale, endorsing Mr. Wm. Swisshelm for Prothonotary was also unanimously passed.

The meeting then adjourned.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Cigar-maker Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself Through the Heart with a Pistol—Cause Unknown.

One of the most singular and at the same time most distressing suicides that has occurred in this vicinity for some time, was committed in Allegheny by a man named George Becker last evening. It appears that as a little boy was passing Scheckner's orchard on Iten street, Spring Hill, he noticed the body of a man lying dead in the field. His attention was then called by a loud alarm to officer Jones, who came up and found the dead body of Becker lying in a pool of blood, about twenty feet from the fence, alongside of a shanty. An examination of the shanty revealed the deceased's room, and an empty whisky bottle. Alongside of him on the ground lay a small brass toy cannon, which had belonged to one of his children, and a small quantity of powder. An examination of the body revealed the fact that the deceased must have used this novel weapon for the rash act. He apparently had held the weapon, which must have been loaded with slugs, close to his body directly over his heart, for several ragged and ugly wounds were found in that region of the body, one of them nearly an inch in circumference going through the heart, causing, it is believed, almost instant death. The deceased, who is a native of Germany, was taken to his home No. 147 Perry street, and Coroner Wood notified to hold an inquest. He leaves a wife and six children. The cause assigned for this rash act is that the deceased, who was a cigar maker by trade, had very little work during the winter, which much disheartened him. For the past two weeks he has been completely out of employment and seemed more completely depressed than ever, his means having become entirely exhausted. He resided with his mother-in-law, who lately sold her house. This led him to think that with his family he would be turned out of doors, and rather than face his misfortunes, he committed suicide.

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A Square, Straight-forward Dealing House—An Enviable Reputation.

If you desire to obtain liquors for medicinal, domestic, or purely social purposes, and are difficult to please, any information which will direct you to the locality in which your wants will be appreciated and accommodated, we would advise you to apply to Messrs. Watters & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square. This firm has a stock of pure wines and liquors on hand that cannot be excelled by that of any similar establishment in the country. Rare and fine old wines and whiskies will be found among the assortment, which also embraces the best Jamaica rum, the best brandy and native wines. The stock of native wines in particular is worthy of special mention. Messrs. Watters & Co. have the reputation of supplying precisely the article that they represent. The stock of imported liquors at 23 Diam

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

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SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873.

Stocks at Frankfort 95.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 40¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅞, @118.

NEPOS, the New York murderer, was hung yesterday, at the Tombs prison. A large number of persons were present to witness the interesting and exhilarating exercises.

THE *United Presbyterian* appears, this week, fresh and bright, in a new suit of type. The *Presbyterian* is excellently edited, and deserves the pecuniary success it undoubtedly enjoys.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE has been gone over, quite thoroughly, in the Constitutional Convention, amended very freely, and passed to a second reading. It will, in all probability, be entirely acceptable to the legal fraternity and the public, when finally adopted.

WHILE the bill in equity which has been prepared against individual members of the Credit Mobilier, and the decision of the United States Treasurer, requiring the Government to be credited, on interest account, with its transportation, may temporarily affect the prosperity of the Pacific Railroads, they will, ultimately, and, we think, very speedily, benefit those roads very greatly, in that a solid financial basis will be created, and a real value given to the stock.

THE selection of Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Republican, to preside over the Ohio Constitutional Convention, was all the more complimentary to that gentleman, when it is remembered that neither political party commanded a majority in the Convention. Mr. Waite, therefore, received enough votes from the side of his political opponents to make sure his election. He is a lawyer of eminent ability, being a graduate of Yale, and one of the counsel for the United States at Vienna.

WE HAVE, from Montgomery Blair, what is probably an entirely sufficient statement relative to the inaccuracy of Mr. Adams, in his eulogy of Mr. Seward. It entirely accords with the current belief, that injustice was done to the character of Mr. Lincoln, and also to other members of his cabinet, but attributes his error to his having been misled as to the relations existing between Mr. Seward and his chief. It is thought that no detailed expression need be given to these sentiments.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, is in doubt, it is said, as to the constitutionality of the Local Option law, which has been enacted by the Legislature. This is the more singular, when it is simply a question of remanding to the people the direct say as to certain articles of sale in their midst. The expediency of the law is one thing, but its constitutionality is another and different thing. Of the latter, we can hardly imagine a constitution so framed as to involve it in doubt.

THE sympathy existing between the money markets of the world is fast receiving a very remarkable illustration. A panic occurs on the bourse at Vienna and securities decline in value, which decline still continues. Immediately the rate of discount is advanced by the Bank of England, securities decline at the London Exchange, and even in Wall street, there is a general decline. Yet in New York there is now decided ease in the market, and a promise of abundance of money is reducing the rate of interest from day to day. Despite this and the assurance of continued financial ease, stocks are regular, and some of them show a tendency to a further decline. Yet this entire decline in values rests on a really fictitious basis.

IF our readers happen to be impressed with the idea that there are no exciting political issues pending at the present, we beg, on the authority of the *Post*, to assure them of their error. We are really amazed, indeed, at the number, and enormity of our party offences, against good taste and right morals. We are charged with undertaking "to show that constitutions are only made to maintain the radical party in power!" We are even informed that negro slavery is ended, "no matter through what unlawful means and dire results;" and this sorrowful truth is offset with the pathetic ejaculation, "but how is it with our white fellow citizens of the south? Are they free? No, they are slaves!" This elevated style of reasoning is continued at length, and reminds of the celebrated sermon relative to the mountains of Hepsidam, where the wranglers mournedh, and the lion caresseth its first born.

BLAINE and Maynard are the declared competitors for the Speakership of the House, at the next meeting of Congress. Maynard is understood not to be at all hostile to the salary grabbers or the Credit Mobiliers, while Blaine is reported to be against both classes of enterprising speculators, and pledged to keep them from the Chairmanship of Committees. On the other hand, he is claimed to be coquetting very suspiciously with free trade, while Maynard is decidedly protectionist in his views. With Blaine, the Speakership is intended as a stepping stone to the Presidential nomination in 1876, while Maynard puts forward no aspirations in that direction. So far as the reported free trade views of Mr. Blaine are concerned, we doubt the report, as his interests are in the direction of a protective tariff. So far, the indications favor Blaine, who is not only a man of great personal force, but popular as Speaker of the House for two terms.

THE antipathy of the New York *World* to everything pertaining to this State is illustrated, not merely in its attempt to have the entire Democratic party arrayed against our interests, but in less important ways as well. Incidental to the discussion of the Drummond colliery disaster, it says: "There was a legislative investigation after the Avondale disaster. We do not remember what steps were taken, although, considering the repute of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and considering that on the one side was a combination of corporations and capitalists and on the other only a helpless multitude of miners, we risk little in asserting that nothing was done to compel the capitalists to spend their money for the sake of saving the lives of the miners." It was thoroughly well known at the time, that a law was passed, to regulate mines, and that it stringently provided for such provision for the safety of the miners as experience at that time suggested. The *World* has a short memory when Pennsylvania virtues are involved.

THE financial panic in Vienna, together with the severe and continued storms, has exerted a bad influence on the prosperity of the Exposition. The attendance has fallen off very greatly, and the confusion within the Exposition building is greater than at any previous time. From present appearances, the first of July will be a better time for visiting the Exposition, than any earlier date. The weather will then be settled, the different departments thoroughly arranged, and prices, probably, more reasonable than at the present. Just now, Vienna is going through one of those financial pauses to which Wall street has so long been accustomed. There is, indeed, a marked similarity between the financial situation in Austria and this county. There is a large volume of paper currency, rendered necessary there by the rapid development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Empire, as well as the building of railroads. Speculators have taken advantage of these things, to place on the market a great variety of stocks, having the promise of remunerative returns to the investors. Transylvania gold mines, Hungarian land credit companies, Hungarian railroads, every species of building associations, manufacturing companies, mining associations for every metal which can be used by man, horse railroads and joint stock companies without end. Besides these, the national bonds of all countries have found their way to the Vienna market, and in all these things there has been the wildest gambling and speculation. Real wealth has been developed, along with speculation; but the effect of the panic now prevailing is to temporarily depress securities, and even regular business. This over, and a more steady and even market, may tend to cheapen prices, and render popular the great Exposition.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

GENERAL CANBY'S remains started east on Thursday morning.

A NUMBER of Communists have been arrested in Geneva, Switzerland.

A RETIRED mendicant in Holyoke, Mass., has paid $6,000 for a house and lot.

THE Corean Assembly have gone to Pekin to submit to the Emperor as vassals to his power.

A WESTERN agricultural chemist pronounces "not the most available thing for fertilizing purposes."

THE fifty seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated in Philadelphia on Thursday evening.

CALIFORNIA anticipates a Chinese emigration of 15,000, this year, and considers it "an alarming condition of affairs."

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company have established a line at Amoy to give the Chinese officials tests of its working.

A CHICAGO paper says that it is not a crime for a woman to have a big foot, but experience has taught it that it is mighty annoying.

REINFORCEMENTS, with mortars, are moving toward the present fortified position of the Modocs. The troops are suffering for want of water.

THE moths are rampant now, and furriers are busy putting away their goods, resolved to have whole skins if possible when winter comes round again.

THE home for aged females, provided for by the will of the late Ichabod Washburn, in Worcester, Massachusetts, is to begin active operations at once.

"IF a man bequeathed you $100 would you pray for him?" said a Sunday school teacher to a pupil. "No," said he, "I would pray for another like him."

THE *Sun* estimates that two thousand young men are thrown out of employment by the sudden spasm of virtue in New York, which closes the gambling dens.

A VIENNA dispatch says that one hundred additional failures have been announced. No important bank has yet suspended. The panic appears to be subsiding.

THE German Government has resolved to expel from the country within six months the Lazarist congregation of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart, and other close conventual orders.

A DUBUQUE grocer refuses to advertise in the papers, because he paid a $60 suit of clothes in covering the fences and walls with a painted sign, which read: "Buy your Kodphish, & Kanphy at Bilsons."

A PIG was killed a few days ago at Walk Mill, near Leyburn, England, weighing 15 stone, the property of Mr. John Whaley, miller at that place, which had when opened two perfect hearts—one a little less than the other, but both perfect and healthy.

IF you wish particularly to gain the good graces and affection of certain people, men or women, try to discover their most striking merit, if they have one, and their dominant weakness—for every one has his own—then do justice to one, and a little more than justice to the other.

THOMAS B. NEWMAN, aged seventy-three years, reputed to be worth a quarter million dollars, and owner of some most valuable real estate, died in the Buffalo hospital on Thursday afternoon, whither he had been removed a few days ago from the hotel he had occupied thirty seven years.

CONFIRMED topers may like to know that they can detect fusel oil in whisky or brandy by putting a few pieces of permanganate of potash in a long test tube containing the liquid, slowly shaking. If the spirit contains ¼ to 1 per cent. of fusel oil, a perceptibly light yellow color soon appears.

ACCORDING to a recently published statement, an oak was felled near Newport, in Monmouthshire, England, measuring 28½ feet in circumference. It was supposed to be 400 years old, from the number of rings in the grain; and it was stated at the time that the timber sold for $9,250 and the bark for $1,000.

THE International Peace Congress has resolved to invite the statesmen and publicists of Europe to a preliminary meeting to be held in New York on September 23d, to consult upon the best method of preparing a code of arbitration and the best means of procuring its adoption by the different nations.

FORTY-FOUR acres of Hong Kong houses were cleared by fire on the 22d of March, and five thousand people made homeless. There was a terrible fire at Osaka on the 29th of March, and many lives were lost. It raged all day and night. Two violent shocks of earthquake were felt at the same place on the 12th of March.

MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, of New York, a gentleman instigated by a philanthropic determination to extinguish pernicious literature, says he has more than fifteen thousand letters seized from the dealers and publishers in New York alone, written by students of both sexes in the best known seminaries of the land, ordering obscene literature.

A LADY walking on Broadway, a short time ago, a gentleman's button caught in the fringe of her shawl. Some moments elapsed before the parties were separated. "I am attached to you, madam," said the gentleman, good humoredly, while he was industriously trying to get loose. "The attachment is mutual, sir," was the equally good-humored reply.

THE ordinance recently passed by the Chicago City Council for closing saloons at eleven o'clock P. M., went into force last Thursday night, and was very generally observed. One prominent Dutchman, however, who have several saloons, purposely violated the law in order to make a test in the courts, where, it is believed by its opponents, it will be declared unconstitutional.

THE Japan people are complaining about the centralization of power in the Government. The native Christian Osari has been released. The provinces of Echizen, Freeks and Farmosi are rebellious on account of the Government taking down the edicts against Christianity, and there is much fighting. The insurgents are to be put down; seven of them are to be executed.

AN impulsive Connecticut young man sent his girl the piece of sheet music entitled "I will meet you on the beautiful gate." Her father saw the piece when she opened the package, and after dashing a pocketful of tar over his gate, quietly remarked to his daughter, "He can wait for you if he wants to, but you won't come of you swing on that gate if tar will keep you off."

JAPAN has a population of more than 30,000,000 souls, and a history which runs back, by tradition, over 2,500 years, with authentic records for more than 1,100; while her neighbors in China, from whom Japan obtained her written language, and whose civilization Japan adopted almost wholesale, have a population of nearly 400,000,000, and a history covering about 4,000 years.

A RHODE ISLAND paper reprints thirteen of our "splinters" without credit, and in connection with the fourteenth refers to us a "libellous exchange" on account of an allusion to the injury sustained by its State from a failing signboard. We merely mention the circumstance, with no intention of making complaint thereof; for, of course, no one could expect to find room for enlarged views in Rhode Island.—*N. Y. World.*

THE Boston *Post* says: "We scarcely know what additional article the ladies can suspend from their waist belts. Fans, umbrellas, vinaigrettes, handkerchiefs and card-books now dangle at their sides when promenading. We ourselves know of nothing additional more appropriate than a wash-tub, a cooking-stove and a sewing-machine, with written instructions as to the best method of using them.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

ONE of the porpoises at the Brighton (Eng.) Aquarium is dead, but the spirits of the survivor seem unabated. His appetite, too, it would appear, has not suffered, for he daily devours about 56 pounds of smelts, taking 100 of these fish from his attendant's hand. The tanks are about eight feet long; air is pumped into them by machinery from below, to make up for the lashing of the waves, which supplies fish with that necessary.

A NEW style of police court reporting has been originated in Boston, of which the following is a sample: "If eleven dozen eggs worth thirty-four cents a dozen were divided equally among the drunkards in the Municipal Court this morning, each culprit would have two; and if the number of cases on the dock, on have each, were squared, the square root of 7.235, and add the number of eggs each prisoner had to the result."

AMONG the more encouraging facts in the social condition of France is the tendency, which seems quite marked, to form co-operative societies of productions. Several of these have trade unions have devoted a portion of their spare funds to this purpose, the journeymen tailors having two of them, started within the year. The Bordeaux locksmiths are organizing a similar movement, and efforts are making to extend it to other cities.

THE Erie Investigating Committee of the New York Assembly has made a report suggesting that relief will be found in some enlightened system of general railroad legislation regulating the rates of transport and prohibiting the use of fictitious stock, and imposing heavy penalties for misappropriation of funds by the officers of companies. The report is accompanied by a bill regulating the lease of connecting roads and prohibiting leases of competing parallel lines.

EXPERIMENTS at the New York State Lunatic Asylum have resulted in proving the great value of cocoine—the hemlock of the ancients—in the treatment of insanity. The concurrent testimony of the cases in which it has been tried is, that it soothes and modifies the motor centres, operating on the motor tract as opium operates on the brain, lulls quivering and renovating the whole muscular system, and acting indirectly as a tonic and nervine. It is now largely used in cases of epilepsy by New York physicians.

THE Reading Railroad Company proposes to establish a first-class ship-yard at Port Richmond, where it will construct its own coal carrying vessels. Forty vessels for this purpose will be built on a new plan. The experiment is now in progress at Chester, where two vessels are being built, to cost $200,000 and $130,000, and with a carrying capacity of 1200 and 600 tons respectively. The engines for these two steamers will be of 1000 and 500 horse-power. If the experiment is successful it will effect a complete revolution in the coal carrying trade.

IT is hardly worth while pointing the moral of the accident that happened to the performer known as Miss Leo Hudson. The principal characters in her plays were taken by a noble trained mare—Black Bess. She undertook some dangerous feats for the delight of the audience, and in one of them, at St. Louis, when fourteen feet from the stage, she fell and killed herself, and nearly killed Miss Hudson. All acrobatic performances, whether by men or animals, that have nothing to recommend them but their danger, should be discouraged by public sentiment, even to the extent of forbidding them, in special cases, by law.

PERSONAL.

ALEXIS is still traveling through the Chinese cities.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will fill the pulpit in the Unitarian Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, during the absence of the pastor in California.

DR. HOLCOMBE, of New Orleans, thinks he possesses a treasure worth at least $125,000 in an original picture of Mary Magdalen by Murillo, which he bought for $400 from a French exile who wanted the money in order to get to Mexico.

COUNT KARUTZ, Secretary of the Russian Legation; Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador; Count Corti, the Italian Minister, and Mr. Stevenson, the Swedish Minister, have secured cottages and will spend the coming Summer at Newport.

DEAN ALFORD lies buried, according to his wish, beneath a yew tree in St. Martin's graveyard. These words, his epitaph prepared by himself, are engraved on his tomb: "*Deserservan victoris Hieronolymum proficientis*"—"The lion of a traveler on his way to Jernsalem."

MR. HENRY WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, formerly a clergyman of the English Church, who joined the Roman Catholic communion some twenty years ago, has just died. He was the youngest son of the great abolition leader, William Wilberforce, and brother of the present Bishop of Winchester.

CHEVALIER LOBO, Minister of Portugal, left Washington a few days ago in arrears to his landlady one month of occupancy and five of his contracted tenancy. This bit of gossip is the scandal of the diplomatic corps, and the delinquency will be promptly represented to his government through our Minister.

A WOMAN'S rights paper (*La Donna*) is published at Venice, and is edited by Mlle. Beccari. In a late number it is stated that an application to the Italian Government to admit women to the great universities of Turin and Rome was met with this reply: "There is no need of a law to permit women to enter the colleges, since there is no law which prohibits their doing so." Upon this hint the Italian girls have acted, and four of them are now attending a course of philosophy in Rome.

ARRANGEMENTS for the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna have been completed. It is announced that his Majesty will arrive on the 1st of June, and next day will make the tour of the exhibition. He will remain six days, during which a series of magnificent fetes are contemplated. The King of Belgium will reach the city three days before the Czar, and will stay throughout the festivities. The visit of the Czar will be succeeded by one from Emperor Wilhelm, the time for which has not yet been settled.

IT is really hard for a prolific female novelist to be thus paragraphed by an interviewer, who describes her as a zoologist would describe a new specimen: S is a five feet two inches high; form, broad and square; shape, massive; mouth, large; lips, thin and closely shutting. But worse *minutiæ* are to follow: She has a trick of every now and then opening and closing her lips, as if they were not yet lightly enough compressed, which is a nice thing to say of a lady. For the rest: Profile, fine; forehead not too high; nose, straight and good-sized; chin, well cut. What a remarkable Female Novelist!

THE admirers of Charles Lamb will remember his farce of Mr. H——, and how the point of the play was that the name of the principal character was Hogsflesh—a point which he wished to conceal. Now we are told that there is a woman in Springfield who is wooed by a gentleman whose name is Bacon. One would think the name nice enough, and everybody knows that it has been borne by two or three great men; but the lady's feelings are positive, and the accommodating swain has petitioned the court to allow him to assume the name of Newton.

COL. ALCIBIADES DE BLANC, whose name has risen into sudden and disagreeable notoriety in connection with the outrages in St. Martin's parish, La., is a native of the Pelican State, and commanded one of its regiments, the Eighth, throughout the rebellion. He served in Virginia under Stonewall Jackson. Among the creoles who constitute the body of the population in the disturbed region, he has long been looked upon as a leader and chief. He is now about fifty years old. He is described as of small stature, light-complexion, dark eyes, and brown hair of a curly type, dignified in carriage. He was wounded in both hands at the battle of Gettysburg, crippling and stiffening the fingers.

PROPOSALS FOR Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., May 12, 1873.

Sealed Proposals (in triplicate), under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873, for furnishing military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

AT ATLANTA, GA.
600 cords wood, 15,000 pounds corn, 55,000 pounds oats, 125,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw.

AT AUGUSTA, GA.
75 cords wood, 2,000 pounds corn, 7,000 lbs oats; 11,000 lbs hay, 5,000 lbs straw.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
500 cords wood, 800,000 pounds anthracite coal, 500,000 pounds oats, 600,000 pounds hay, 160,000 pounds straw. [Proposals will state the prices delivered at the yard or depot; also the prices of wood and coal delivered where required within city limits, and for forage and straw delivered either at the wharf or railroad depot, free of expense to the United States.]

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
200 cords wood, 250,000 lbs bituminous coal, 10,000 lbs corn, 10,000 lbs oats, 130,000 lbs hay, 40,000 lbs straw.

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.
800 cords wood, 80,000 lbs oats, 110,000 lbs hay, 50,000 lbs straw.

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
200 cords wood, 25,000 lbs oats, 35,000 lbs hay, 25,000 lbs straw.

AT FRANKFORT, KY.
200 cords wood, 200,000 lbs bituminous coal, 10,000 lbs corn, 15,000 lbs oats, 35,000 lbs hay, 15,000 lbs straw.

AT FORT PULASKI, GA.
750 cords wood, 30,000 lbs oats, 40,000 lbs hay, 40,000 straw.

AT FORT JOHNSON, N. C.
100 cords wood, 16,000 lbs oats, 20,000 lbs hay, 12,000 lbs straw.

AT FORT MACON, N. C.
200 cords wood, 6,000 lbs oats, 2,500 lbs corn, 12,000 lbs hay, 15,000 lbs straw.

AT HUMBOLDT, TENN.
200 cords wood, 12,000 lbs corn, 12,000 oats, 30,000 lbs hay, 14,000 lbs straw.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.
1,000,000 lbs Pittsburgh coal, 10,000 lbs corn, 120,000 lbs oats, 160,000 lbs hay, 40,000 straw. The coal to be delivered at residences of officers in this city, in quantities as required from time to time.

AT LEBANON, KY.
150 cords wood, 150,000 lbs bituminous coal, 20,000 lbs corn, 40,000 lbs oats, 80,000 lbs hay, 25,000 lbs straw.

AT LANCASTER, KY.
100 cords wood, 150,000 lbs bituminous coal, 20,000 lbs corn, 8,000 lbs oats, 40,000 lbs hay, 17,000 lbs straw.

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
200 cords wood, 30,000 lbs corn, 30,000 lbs oats, 35,000 lbs hay, 25,000 lbs straw.

AT MOBILE, ALA.
200 cords wood, 50,000 lbs corn, 75,000 lbs oats, 150,000 lbs hay, 60,000 lbs straw.

AT MT. VERNON ARSENAL, ALA.
75 cords wood, 25,000 lbs oats, 35,000 lbs hay, 3,000 straw.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.
200 cords wood, 15,000 lbs corn, 60,000 lbs oats, 85,000 lbs hay, 40,000 lbs straw.

AT NEWBERRY, S. C.
100 cords wood, 35,000 lbs oats, 45,000 lbs hay, 15,000 lbs straw.

AT RALEIGH, N. C.
350 cords wood, 75,000 lbs oats, 120,000 lbs hay, 40,000 lbs straw.

AT SAVANNAH, GA.
150 cords wood, 2,000 pounds corn, 55,000 pounds oats, 125,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw.

AT SUMTER, S. C.
200 cords wood, 7,000 lbs straw.

AT YORKVILLE, S. C.
200 cords wood, 20,000 lbs oats, 30,000 lbs hay, 15,000 lbs straw.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained. Bids for Fuel and Forage should be made separately. Bidders will please state explicitly the kind of articles they propose to furnish, the rate for Grain in bulk and sacked; Hay and Straw loose or baled, &c.

Contracts will be awarded after the bids from all the posts have been received at this office, to the lowest responsible bidder for each post and each kind of supply.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Firms bidding for supplies will please state the full name of each member.

Payment for supplies will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds for the purpose are received.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had in person or by letter, on application to the quartermasters at the various posts, or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the South.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,281 59
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harmaus, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT WM. SEMPLE'S.

Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!

We have now on hand a full line of the above Goods, bearing our own Trade Mark, the

"Flag and the Thistle,"

At very low prices.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES,

In all the New Silk, Plain and Figured Stripes.

Japanese Poplins.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

Fresh and complete stock at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

B. & B.

LADIES,
WE WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12th,
GENUINE BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
VIZ:
27-INCH BALERMO CLOTHS, at 31 cents, formerly 50 cent quality.
27-INCH BALERMO CLOTHS, at 45 cents, formerly 60 cent quality.
Both lots in choice new Mignonette shades.
We will also sell same time unequalled value in
BLACK ALPACAS
At 50 and 60 cents. Also,
BLACK PURE MOHAIRS,
At 70 and 87 cents.
Ladies' Suits, $3.50,
And up to the Finest Braided.
Immense New Stock Parasols
COME.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Lama Lace Goods.

SUMMER FASHIONS
NOW ARRIVING.
Black Lama Lace Sacques, Jackets, Polonaise Capes, Round and Dolman shape; Antoinette Capes, Fichus and Berthas, from low to finest qualities made, in order to insure quick sales on these goods, they have been marked
At Very Low Prices.

Lama Lace Points
At Less than the Gold Cost of Importation.
ENTIRELY NEW
Black Yak Lace Sacques.
Also, elegant novelties in CAPES made of Braided Yak Lace and Silk, the finest goods shown this season.
Our STOCK of Ladies' Lawn, Raptiste and Linen Costumes and Polonaises. Also Silk and Cashmere Polonaise, will be found large and complete, embracing all the choicest styles in Plain, Braided and Hand Embroidered, and made in the very best order.
English Waterproof and Linen
Traveling Dusters.
A full assortment of White P. K. and Colored Linen Dresses handsomely Braided, for Children from 2 to 12 years of age.
Large additions of NEW GOODS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

KINDER BLAIR.
PRACTICAL
CONFECTIONER
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Nuts, Canned Goods, Ice Cream, &c.,
62 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"B-ELMONT."

Having enlarged and greatly improved this favorite resort, few places present superior attractions to those seeking the pleasures and comforts of a home on the mountains. The house will be

Opened on the First of June.

T. W. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
my12:m96 Ebensburg, Pa.

LIME—
300 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 " Fremont White Lime;
100 " Eastern White Lime;
Sand—50 bbls White sand, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS AT WM. SEMPLE'S.

Llama Lace Goods,
In Latest and most Fashionable Styles.
Ladies' New Sets, Plain and Colored, extra cheap.
Stamped Goods of every description.
Doylies, Chemise Yokes, Pillow Shams, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Misses' New Hats.
Flowers, Ribbons, Scarfs, Parasols.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

A very large and complete line of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which are offered at great inducements.

LINEN APRONS
White and Colored.
GOOD GOODS--LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

SUITS! SUITS!

New Stock of Suits
AT ERWIN'S.
JUST OPENING,
New Styles,
Handsome Shades,
Well made and at
LOW PRICES.

SUITS AT $3.75.
SUITS AT $4.00.
SUITS AT $4.50.
SUITS AT $5.00.
SUITS AT $6.00.
SUITS AT $7.00.
SUITS AT $8.00.
SUITS AT $8.50.
SUITS AT $9.00.
SUITS AT $10.00.
SUITS AT $12.00.
SUITS AT $12.50.
SUITS AT $13.00.
SUITS AT $15.00.
SUITS AT $16.00.
SUITS AT $18.00.
SUITS AT $20.00.

Large stock, low prices and good goods. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS AND MARSEILLES QUILTS, Imported.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

INSURANCE.
SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize at as liberal rates as are tendered with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President.
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.
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CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,
Phelan's Building,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
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Futures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
—Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
ap26-117

DRY GOODS.

Furnishing Goods AT WM. SEMPLE'S.

Received and opened this week a large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Manufactured expressly for our own trade, rich and handsome patterns. Each piece bearing our own trade mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE."
WINDOW SHADES,
In all Colors, Splendid Assortment at low prices.
Brackets, Wall Pockets, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Cornices,
Stair Rods, Fixings, &c.

NEW PRINTS,
New Percales,
Shirting Muslins.
Full Stock—Low Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW DRESS GOODS AT ERWIN'S!

172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
NEW SHADES.
Magnificent assortment, all fresh and clean; prices low; good goods.
HANDSOME STRIPED GOODS
ELEGANT PLAIN GOODS.
Japanese Silks
In great variety.
BLACK SILKS,
Good bargains
Striped Silks, 65c to $1.50.
Crammed Stripes, 12½c to 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 12½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 15c.
New spring Dress Goods, 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 25c.
New spring Dress Goods, 30c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 37½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 50c.
New spring Dress Goods, 62½c.
New spring Dress Goods, 75c.
The largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends. We respectfully solicit a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with other houses.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture of Improved FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Purchasers, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or ochre.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and to simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 192 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLATE GLASS!
And French Window Glass.
J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
86 WOOD STREET.
Estimates furnished CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russian Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.

DRESS GOODS.

Black

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. HRADLEY, President.
WM. VARKIRK, Vice President.
CHAS. CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
mh24:83

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. E. DAVISON, W. H. BROWN,
D. T. WATSON, A. M. BROWN,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received until 6 P.M. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
Londonderry and Glasgow.
London, Liverpool, Queenstown,
DRAFTS payable on demand to any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds.
At Par and Interest,
ALSO NO. 1
Municipal and School Bonds,
Bearing Ten (10) per cent. interest, Payable semi-annually.
We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.
Permanent investors are advised to purchase these well-defined bonds at present low rates, and thus get greater convenience in collecting the interest.
Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their investments already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.
DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 16, 1873.

We have already commented on the return to extreme ease in the local money market, and the only change, if any change whatever is perceptible, tends to further easement. No new features have developed to day, save, perhaps, a further accumulation of loanable funds and a somewhat increased inquiry for mercantile paper, capitalists being anxious to place their funds for the Summer, now that there seems little likelihood of any advance in rates before the Fall. The banks remain in a strong condition, and abundantly able to meet every demand of the business community. In local securities there are no new features whatever calling for detailed mention, the list generally being quiet and steady. Real estate shows some little increasing activity, but owners of property have not as yet shown much disposition to press sales. Should the present delightful weather continue the operations in real estate will undoubtedly be larger in the course of a few weeks.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold	117¾	118
U. S. 5-20s—1863.		
—coupons	121¾	120¾
5-20—1864.	116	116
5-20—1865.	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867.	118¾	118¾
" 1868.	120¼	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112	112
10-40s—coupons.	113¾	114
Currency 6's.	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100	100
Erie.	60¾	60¾
R. H. & E.	7¾	7¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾
St. Paul	34¾	35¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90
Do. Central	104	104
Canton	104¾	100
North Western, preferred	78	78
Rock Island.	103½	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	48¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	87¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	42	43¾
Union Pacific.	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	68¾	68¾
Adams Express.	95¾	95¾
Fort Wayne	92	93¾
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	72	72¾
Harlem.	128¾	129

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	54	54¾
Reading	97¾	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾	119¾
Oil Creek	33¾	33¾
Lehigh Valley	69	69¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	53¾	53¾
Pittsburgh 8s	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾	94¾
Central Transportation	47¾	47¾

In Philadelphia, yesterday, the outside market supply was in excess of the demand, and loans are easily effected at 6 per cent. on demand and 7@8 per cent. discount on acceptable paper. Exchange is still in favor of this city, though inland cities make no complaint of want of currency. Gold market firmer; opening at 117¾, closing at 118. Sterling exchange—sixty days 109¾, three days 110¾. Government bonds quiet but steady; foreign prices quoted weak. In stocks and bonds there was a limited business, but no change in prices. Reading Railroad, small lots, at 97¾. Pennsylvania brought 56⅜; Pennsylvania allotments at 53¾. Oil Creek and Allegheny 33¾, for a trifling lot.

In Boston, between the banks 5 per cent. is now considered a fair quotation for Clearing House balances—some institutions are still asking 6, but few, if any, get it. New York funds easy. The banks are meeting squarely the wants of regular depositors at about 7 per cent., and doing something for "outsiders" at 7@8. Choice Boston names pass mostly at 7@7½. On call, money is easily obtained at 7 per cent. on undoubted collaterals.

In Chicago the banks report business in their line active, with an increased demand for money, but at the same time their ability to accommodate the right kind of borrowers at the current rate of 10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. Deposits are up to the general average, and trade of the city in wholesale department is good, considering the unsettled state of the weather. Grain is arriving slowly, and the amount of currency going to the producing sections is for the time being insignificant. Eastern exchange sold at par to 25c ₰ $1,000 premium between city banks, and counter rates were quoted at 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

The failure of John Watson on Wednesday, at Chicago, was the subject of much comment in commercial circles and his course was generally condemned. It seems that most of his May wheat was sold at $1.20@1.22, and was unfilled on the 1st ult., when the market was 62c per bu. against him. He held on, hoping for a decline, which would probably have occurred in the course of a few weeks, but the weakening in freights by lake. A great many of those who held his contracts omitted to call margins, believing him to be perfectly good; but a few of these grew nervous yesterday, and "called" only to find no response except in the negative. The more conservative members of the Board are disgusted at the fact that a man like John Watson should slip in so heavily; and some of them said that such things should not be allowed. But there is really no remedy other than in the calling of margins on all options. Trading cannot be limited in any other way, and this is a remedy which each man can apply for himself.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1873.

Money was abundant and easy at 6@7 on call, and 7@8 for prime discounts. Press dispatches from Vienna announcing one hundred additional failures in the panic there is a more serious light than heretofore. Sterling was decidedly firmer, closing at 109 1-16@109¼ for sixty days and 110¼@110¾ for sight, and 110¾ for cable transfers. Gold was firm and higher, opening at 117¾@118, with more activity under an advance in sterling. Bankers are confident of early shipments. Loans 4@4 per cent. Clearings $30,000,000. The subtreasury disbursements and receipts $427,000. Governments were quiet and firm. State bonds neglected. Railroad bonds dull, but with a marked decline late in the day. A times sales from, but this is always ended in a general selling movement. Transactions at the stock board for the figures in some cases the lowest current this week. The call loan rate for Pacific Mail, after 12 m., was 45%; Erie 40¾, 39¾, 41¾, 42¾, and 40¾; Western Union 86¾, 87¼, 87¾, 87¼, and 87¼; Quicksilver 30¼, 30¾, 30¼, 30¾, and 30¾; Union Pacific 30¼, 30¾, 30¼, 30¾, and 30¾; Boston 90¾, 89¾, and 90; New York Central 100¾, 99¾, 100¼, 99¾, and 100; Hudson 103¾ and 103¾; Ohio 41¾, 42¾ and 41¾; St. Paul 35¾, 35¾, 35¾, 35¾, and 35¾; Fort Wayne 92, 92¾, 92, 92¾, and 92¾; and Wabash 68¾, 68¾, 68¾, 68¾, and 68¾. The market at the close was dull and heavy at 90¾ per cent. from the 1st west point. Jay Gould is expected to arrive from Europe on the 17th. A great decline is noted in Union Pacific income bonds, which were offered at 80 with no buyers.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s, 1862, 119¾; do. 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 115¾; do. do. new, 117¾; do. 1867, 118¾; do. 1868, 120¼; do. 10-40s, 112¾; new 5s, 114¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new 80¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 43; North Carolina 6s, old, 30; do new, 31.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 87¼; Quicksilver 37¼; Adams Express, 95½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84¾; American Exchange Union Express, 67¾; U. S. Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 71; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 140; Hudson River, 104; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92 ex. div.; Chicago & Northwestern, 78; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 72; Wabash, 68¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Illinois Central, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; do preferred, 70; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 95¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific, 102¾; Quotes, 33¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Reading, 97¾; Boston, 90¾.

LONDON, May 16.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼ and for account 93¾. American 5-20s 93¾, 93¾; do new 93¾, 93¾; do 10s 90¾, 90¾; Erie Railway 16¾, 16¾.

FRANKFORT, May 16. United States bonds: 5-20s 92, 93.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes 70f 60c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 16, 1873.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quotable at 4@5c per gallon for medium to good, and 6@7 for choice.

APPLES—In light supply and in demand but unchanged: $2.50@3.50 per bbl. for common to medium, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BEANS—$2.50@3.50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Choice and prime are gradually shrinking; 19@21 for inferior to fair, and 23@25 for medium to choice roll—somedealers expressed a willingness to sell their best at 28, and we presume that this figure is really nearer the mark than 25.

BEES-WAX—Quotable at 35@40 cents.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 per barrel.

CANDLES—Is quiet and unchanged at 16½@18½ by the pound, 10c additions smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 8@9c; Clear Sides, 8½@9c; Hams, 10@12. Country Lard, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New Ohio Dairy, 11@11½; Ohio Factory, 10@11. Choice Ohio Sweitzer, 18@19.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 6@6½ for prime halves. Apples fairly quotable at 3@4c, and in good supply. Cherries, 12@13c.

EGGS—The receipts seem to be just about sufficient to keep up the supply, hence, the market is quiet and unchanged; 17 is still regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—Spring Wheat flours are considerably firmer under the influence of the poor prospects in the west, the source of supply, and prices are firm and higher; we now quote at $7.37½@8.25 for fair to choice, and $8.50@9 for that grade firmer but unchanged; $8.75@9 for fair to choice winter but mill prices remain unchanged at $9.50. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for winter wheat, and sales are taking all that offers at $1.50@1.55 for good to choice red, and white is quotable at $1.55@1.60—there is more inquiry for the former than the latter, and but little of either in this market; the receipts, what there are, go to the mills. There is a fair demand for Oats, but buyers generally do not seem inclined to buy very liberally at any advance, while holders of the other hand, are pretty stiff, claiming that they cannot replace their present stock to sell below current quotations. Corn is dull and weak. Shelled Corn continues light but it is fully up to the demand, which is very meagre; we continue to quote at 55@56 on track, and 58@60 free in Pittsburgh. Ear Corn is quotable at 50@55. Rye at 85@90 and Barley at 85@90 for spring, and 95@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—There is a very fair demand for the leading staples, and while the orders are mostly comparatively small, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, and prices as a general thing are firm but unchanged.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 22½@24c. Extra, 21½@21¾c. Old Government Java, 31c; other grades, 30c. Roasted Rio, 24@25 packages, 26c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 32@33c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12c. Standard A, 11; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾c; C, Yellow, 10c; Dark Yellow and Lower grades, 9@10.

MOLASSES—New Orleans Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

Muscovado, Cuba and Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72.

CANDLES.—Mould candles, 12c. Stearine do., 14. Star do. 21½.

FAT—The supply of loose in Allegheny was rather light, and with an increased demand prices ruled higher, ranging from $6@6.40, according to quality. Packet for rendering dull, and is quotable at $2@2.25. Out Straw scarce and in demand with sales at $2@2.50.

HOMINY—$4@4.25 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged. Bran is quoted at 75@80c per cwt. Middlings at $1.10@1.25. Oil meal, $1.70@1.80.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.35@1.40 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, dull, 14@15.

POTATOES—With a steady demand and only moderate receipts, the market is firmer, and we advance our quotations on Peach Blows to 85@90 per bush.

POULTRY—Live chickens are reported less active, and we reduce our quotations to 30@35c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, canvassed, 11c; Plain do., 10½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 15½c, canvassed, 16½c; Sugar Cured Beef Tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 9c; Hams, 14½c. Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $18.50; Lard: in tres, 10½c; half bbls, 11c; bkts, 11½c; refined for summer use in tres, 10½c; ½ bbls, 11c; bkts, 11½c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 13c; 5 lb do in half bbls, 12½c; 10 lb do in 6 lb pails 13½; Ham Sausage 10c.

HAY—Quoted at $24@26c.

SEEDS—Is dull and unchanged: Clover $5.75@6. Timothy $3.75@4. Flax Seed, $2.05@2.10.

SHOT—COOK—Is 25c per lb.

TALLOW—6@6½c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines have advanced to 94@95 cts.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, May 16, 1873.

CATTLE.

With unexpectedly large receipts last night, and a very limited demand, most of the eastern buyers having bought all they wanted for this week, and started for home, the market was dragey and weaker to-day, and concessions had to be made, say from 10 to 15c per cwt., in order to effect sales. There were 12 cars of good 1,200 @1,350 Illinois steers sold to-day at 5@5½, the same outline as Wednesday or Thursday would have brought at least an eighth more with no difficulty. Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 shipping steers have been in large demand and sold at 5¾@6, 1,100@1,200, 5@5¾@5¾. The market closes a little dull, occasioned by dispatches from Chicago and St. Louis to buyers here, both of those markets overstocked again; and, then the advices from the east are not encouraging.

SHEEP.

The sheep market was a little slow to-day, under the influence of the unfavorable reports from New York, although the supply was small, the past having been pretty well cleared yesterday; however, the feeling is not near as encouraging as it was earlier in the week, as the indications are not favorable for a good market next week. Prices, however, are compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. Prime to extra clipped, 5½@5¾; wooled, 5¾@6c for common to prime.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 16, 1873.

The Crude market continues dull, but prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change; $2.30 per bbl. at Parker—Fairview Line—equal to about 5½c per gallon here. Buyers are still disposed to hold off, in expectation of a further decline. Refined continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; 19¾, Philadelphia delivery, may be regarded as the ruling quotation for either May or June—10,000 barrels reported as having been sold for last half of June at 19¾; sales in New York for May a 19¾.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged: Countries, $2.05; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $2.10; 10 lb. hoops, $2.15.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Wardien, Frew & Co.	566
Lockhart P & Co.	Wardien, Frew & Co.	236
Wormser, M & Co.	Waring, King & Co.	150
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring, King & Co.	150
J. A. McKee & Son.	Carson & Collin, Phil.	150
J. A. McKee & Son.	J. P. Logan, Phil.	100
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	209
Central Ref. Co.	C. Pratt, New York	65
Brauns & Wagner.	Waring, K & Co., Phil	212
H. S. A. Stewart	Waring, King & Co.	150
Vesta Oil Works	Waring King & Co.	1,050
Total		4,572

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

McComber F & Co., acct. owner		244
American, O W acct. Duncan.		847
American, O W acct. Duncan.		849
Peerless O W, acct. Stevens.		80
Liberty O W, acct. Greer.		454
Standard O W acct. Bushnell.		1296
Vesta O W, acct. McKelvy		1050
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & F		1572
Citizens O W, acct. Hacket		634
Total		5,582

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH PT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co.m	22	Loomis & C.m	1
J W Porter.m	1	Wharton, Bro o	2
Lewis B & D o	6	Wilson G & Co	5
Total			39

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead.m	2	Caughey & H.m	9
Nimick & Co.m	4	J W Porter.m	1
J Reamer.m	3		
Totals.			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J. Moorhead.b	1	Zug & Co.m	4
McKnight D & Co.o	3	Wilson G & Co.	1
Hussey W & Co.o	4		
Total			16

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business was sluggish to-day with manufacturers' agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods remains quiet but steady. Heavy fancy cassimeres of medium grades are wanted by clothiers, but low priced jeans, cottonades and cottonades for cheap suitings are quiet. Foreign goods are quiet, except plain grey Japanese dress goods, chambrays and jobbing houses is selling cashmere fancy prints, suitings and Japanese at 8½c. Arrookscag prints and shirtings at 8½c. Yacht Club Shirtings at 8½c, and Wamsutta prints at 7½c, as a drive.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 16, 1873.

There was an increased demand for pig iron during the past week and as the feeling is gaining ground that the bottom has been reached there is a better feeling, yet there is no improvement in prices. The demand, however, is still restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and the indications are that this policy will be adhered to for some time yet; notwithstanding money is easier, consumers generally are buying sparingly, but, as we have already stated, there is more inquiry, and the volume of business in the aggregate this week, as will be seen, was larger than for several weeks preceding. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: No. 1 Foundry, $46@47, 4 mos; No. 2, $44@45; grey Forge Mill, $36@40; White and Mottled, $36@37. Charcoal irons, hot blast, $55 to $60, and Hoopes range from $100 to $120, according to quality. Forty dollars seems to be regarded as the ruling price for No. 1 mill iron.

Trade in finished irons is still reported slow and unsatisfactory but it is hoped that an early improvement is near at hand. The card remains nominally unchanged, but the actual selling prices are as follows: four cents, three, three and seven-tenths, net cash. Nails may be fairly quoted at $4.75 cash and $5, time, with a fair demand.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

80 tons No. 2 Foundry	$42 00	4 mos
80 tons No. 1 Foundry	51 50	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
10 tons Silvery.	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	37 00	4 mos
80 tons Grey Forge	37 00	4 mos
30 tons Forge	39 50	4 mos
50 tons White and Mottled.	36 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Grey R. S	46 00	4 mos
300 tons Cold Short	37 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
150 tons White.	32 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Grey Forge	$38 00	4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	39 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	43 00	4 mos
10 tons Silvery	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	40 00	5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray Forge	39 00	5 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral	37 50	Cash

EASTERN COKE.

100 tons Gray Forge	$38 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH COKE.

250 tons No. 2 Foundry	$40 00	4 mos
10 tons Foundry	45 00	4 mos
30 tons Foundry	40 50	4 mos

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry H. R.	$56 00	4 mos
60 tons Cold Blast	63 00	4 mos
40 tons Cold Blast	68 00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

30 tons Maramec Mo.	115	4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton weak, with a limited export demand; middling upland 19½; sales of futures 8,300 bales, as follows: May 18 7-16@18 9-16; June 18 9-16@18 5-8; July 18 5-8@18 9-16; August 18 5-8@18 9-16. Flour a shade firmer and more active; receipts 5,900 barrels; exporting western and state $5.90@6.40; common to good $6.35@7.10; fancy $7.15@7.75; extra No. 2 $7.40@8.30; white wheat extra $8.50@9.90@10.60; extra Ohio $7.00@8.50. Corn meal steady, with a fair demand; Jersey $4.50@5.25. Wheat a shade firmer, with a fair export demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; rejected spring $1.40; No. 3 spring Chicago $1.56@1.57; winter red western $1.60@1.61; amber state $1.63; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.58

HOME NEWS.

Piommiere, Bisque and Pistache Ice Creams, and Orange Water Ice, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

Letters Held for Postage.

Dan Mathis Drowski, Milwaukee, 3c; John P. Thomas, Macon Co., Mo., 3c; Mrs. E. S. Spiffman, New York, 3c; E. H. Gardener, New York, N. Y., 3c.

Seeking Lodging.

A man and his wife and five children staid at the Central lock-up last night. They hail from Altoona and are footing their way to Wayne county, Ohio. Their oldest child is but six years of age. They draw their infant along in a little cart.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival o f the

Allan line Steamer Hibernia at Liverpool.
Cardiff line Steamer Glamorgan at Cardiff.

Bridge Meeting.

A meeting of all persons interested in the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny river from the Point in Pittsburgh to Allegheny City, will be held at the office of C. H. Love, No. 121 Fourth avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped there will be a full representation of interested parties from both sides of the river.

The Chinese Labor Question.

Last evening another meeting in reference to the employment of Chinese labor at Beaver Falls was held in that sprightly little town. After the organization, interesting addresses were delivered by several speakers, and the question ably handled and discussed. The meeting adjourned without taking any definite action.

The Cause of his Death.

The jury in the case of John Shimpf, who died at the St. Francis Hospital on Thursday morning, after a post mortem examination had been made, rendered the following verdict: "that the deceased came to his death from apoplexy, superinduced by alcoholic drink." He leaves a wife and two children residing in Germany. He was a seed vendor by occupation.

A Runaway Team.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock quite an excitement was occasioned by a runaway team dashing through Wood street. The team, which was attached to a heavy dirt wagon, belonged to a man named Craven, of Minersville. He had gone into a store on Water street, and left his team standing outside without hitching. Shortly after he left the horses ran away, and started up Wood street to Fourth avenue, here they ran one block to Market street. When at the Market square they ran into the carriage of Mrs. Penny, of Bell's Landing, upsetting it considerably. The team then broke loose from the wagon, and were shortly after caught without having done any further damage.

Delighting the Children.

On Thursday evening last the children at the Home for the Friendless, on Washington street, Allegheny City, were provided with an entertainment that was to them a great treat, Mr. C. Yeager being the man who did the handsome thing for them. His action in this case was characteristic, as he is known for doing right things at the right time. The entertainment was in the shape of music, instrumental and vocal. The latter was furnished by the Schubert Quintette Club, consisting of Professor Manning, leader, Mr. Rose and Mr. Cooper and son. The choir of the Lutheran church at the corner of Stockton avenue and Arch street contributed the vocal music, the organ being presided over by Mr. Young. In the school room of the institution were gathered the children and a number of the friends of the Home, who testified in a hearty manner how thoroughly and completely they enjoyed the entertainment, and they will long remember Mr. Yaeger and those who assisted him for their kindness.

Lock-up Improvements.

The Committee of Councils on City Property held a meeting last night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Morrow in the chair. Considerable discussion was indulged in relating to some additional improvements to the lock-up, which are not specified in the original contract On motion the Building Committee was instructed to contract for flooring the old cells with new stone at a cost not exceeding $85 per cell, and also to have arrangements made for the proper drainage of the station house and all its apartments. It is the intention of the committee to have two of the cells in the lock-up made unusually strong and secure for the confinement of important prisoners who may be placed there temporarily, and the Building Committee was instructed to have the doors, windows and one inch thick, placed in a couple of them, the cost not to exceed $65 each; also to have plating or covering placed over nine of the old cells at a cost not to exceed $351, a city firm having bid to do the work for that amount.

Information Wanted.

Postmaster Stewart has received the following letter, asking for information in regard to a missing man named Albert P. Murphy:

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 11, 1873.

POSTMASTER.—Dear Sir:—You will confer a favor upon the friends of Albert P. Murphy, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was missing on last Monday morning, May 5th, between the hours of five and seven. No search has been made for him, but no trace as to his whereabouts has been discovered. We think he is murdered, and it is the opinion of the citizens of this place that he was murdered, and his body thrown into Black river. He has another three brothers and two sisters living in Pittsburgh. His brothers, I think, are machinists.

Respectfully, JOHN KINCHTON.

Address D. M. Jonas, Poplar Bluff, Butler county, Missouri.

The Grade on Fifth Avenue.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There appeared in several of our city papers an item reflecting on the gentlemen having in charge a remonstrance against the altering of the grade on Fifth avenue. A gentleman since ascertained from Clerk Morrow to be Mr. Charles L. Close denies having signed said remonstrance but that he had affixed his name to a petition for a sewer on said avenue, and that his signature had been detached and placed on the remonstrance. I think the following affidavit sufficient answer. E.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

Before me, Mayor of said city, came Henry Gernert, who being duly sworn according to law deposeth and sayeth: That Charles L. Close did sign his name to a paper remonstrance under deponents name, after reading the remonstrance, which was a remonstrance against altering the grade on Fifth avenue.

HENRY GERNERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this May 16th, 1873. JAMES BLACKWOOD, Mayor.

A Pleasant Church Sociable.

Church sociables are becoming quite fashionable in these days of Christian activity, and we say unhesitatingly, when properly managed, they are productive of much good, by promoting harmony and unity among the members in carrying on the real work of the church. One of the most enjoyable that it has been our privilege to attend, was held on the evening of the 9th inst, by the Second U. P. congregation of this city (Rev. T. H. Hanna pastor) in their church, corner of Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. A more happy church family we have rarely met. Their ever busy pastor in the midst of the happy throng as usual, with his face covered all over with smiles, doubtless from feeling pleased and much encouraged at seeing his flock so zealously engaged in making each other happy. We discovered the source and secret of so many joyful hearts, bright faces and the hearty shaking of hands, in the declaration of every member from the oldest to the youngest to do their utmost toward making the affair what it was intended to be, a "Church Sociable," and we congratulate them on their complete success. Ice cream (which was furnished for the occasion by the gentlemen), and cake (by the ladies of the congregation) were supplied in great abundance by the host of accommodating waiters selected from the younger circle of the congregation.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Michael Lutz, of Luzerne county, a bankrupt, on petition of assignee, the report of the sale of real estate was confirmed.

In the case of Frazer & Fry vs. John V. McDonald, of Beaver county, an alleged bankrupt, on affidavit filed setting forth the illness of Mr. McDonald, and on motion of solicitors for debtor, the trial was continued. In the same case a rule was entered on the part of the petitioning creditors, to show cause why the answer of the debtor in this case should not be verified by oath or affirmation, and in default thereof the answer to be stricken off. After argument the Court discharged the rule.

In the case of Jacob W. Overdeer vs. Henry Gautsch, Allegheny county, an alleged bankrupt, the trial was continued.

In the case of Sutphen against James Langan, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, on application of solicitor for petitioning creditors, leave was granted to discontinue proceedings.

In the matter of John Holgate, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the assignee's report of the sale of real estate was confirmed.

The petit jury in attendance at this term of the Court were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

The case of Mrs. Annie E. S. Hunter, administratrix of Rev. Wm. Hunter, deceased, against the Hopewell church—an action to recover salary—was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Plaintiff took a non suit in the case of Joseph Blakely vs. William Moore, George B. Moore, et al. An action to recover for work and labor done.

In the case of Galends Bros. vs. Otto Krebs, an action to recover for work and labor done, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $25 60.

In the case of August Struck, for use, vs. Joseph Kenast and Charles Kenast, being a *scire facias* on a mechanics lien, the jury is out.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of Oliver Adams against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an action to recover for damage alleged to have been sustained by being ejected from a piece of property owned by defendants on the South side, was submitted to the jury, but no verdict had been returned up to the hour of adjournment.

A Manufactory for Homestead.

The Directors of the Homestead Bank yesterday passed a resolution donating a manufacturing site with river front, to any responsible party that will establish on it a business, employing not less than forty operatives.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

—Rev. Wm. F. Kean has been installed pastor of the new church at Braddock.

—The Southeast Pittsburgh M. E. District meeting will be held at West Newton next Wednesday.

—The Rev. George P. Hays preached the dedicatory sermon at a new church in Tyrone last Sunday.

—Rev. John D. Knox, of Topeka, Kansas, formerly of this city, sails for England in a few weeks on a business trip.

—The Canton M. E. District meeting commences at Canton next Tuesday, Rev. C. W. Smith preaching the opening sermon.

—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., well known in this city, it is rumored, will receive a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis.

—The Rev. John H. Edwards, pastor of the church of Tidioute, sails June 4th, with his family, for Europe, to be absent about a year or more.

—The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention is to be held this year at Titusville, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of June, and the preparations have commenced.

—Preaching to-morrow in the Fifth U. P. church, corner of Webster and Washington streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Cooper.

—The *United Presbyterian* says: "Looks are not to be despised either in men or newspapers," and hence it appears this week in its spring clothing—in entire new dress that presents a good appearance.

—Rev. Wm. Collins, D. D., pastor of the Methodist (now Episcopal) church at Connellsville, celebrated the Seventieth anniversary of his birthday last Saturday, by entertaining the Sunday School scholars of his church at the Parsonage.

—The Presbyterian church at Lawreneeville, in this city, Rev. Richard Lee, pastor, has received from the executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza Mowry, Mr. Wm. Holmes, the fine pipe organ bequeathed by that lady to this congregation, costing over $2,000.

—Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, being absent from the city, his pulpit will be supplied to-morrow in the morning by Rev. Dr. Joseph Horner of the M. E. Book Concern, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, Chaplain at the Penitentiary.

—Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg will lecture tomorrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock in the Christian Association Rooms. His subject is "Through Doubt to Faith." Mr. Stuckenburg has devoted considerable attention to the arguments of infidelity and skepticism, and will make an interesting address.

—The following figures show the amount of work done since last January at the Bethel and Young Men's Home. Admitted, 3,748; meals furnished, 13,845; lodgings, 2,695; religious services, 143; aggregate attendance, 22,650; signed Temperance pledge, 734; assisted to employment, 800.

—Rev S. G. McFarland, who went out as a Foreign Missionary from the Presbytery of Ohio, in 1850, to Bangkok, Siam, reached this city, on a visit to his friends, last Friday, accompanied by his wife and four children. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have been much debilitated by the climate of Siam during the the last two years.

—Rev. D. A. Wallace, D.D., of Monmouth College, being on his way to fill an appointment by the Government as Examiner of the Naval School at Annapolis, will be in the city on Sabbath, the 18th inst., and will preach in the Second U. P. church, of Allegheny, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

—Rev. Alexander Clark has returned from his trip south to the General Conference of the Congregational Methodist Church. The Conference (which is distinct from the M. P. and M. E. denominations) unanimously endorsed the *Sunday-School*, edited by the reverend gentleman named, as a Sunday school paper. The sheet is published semi-monthly in Pittsburgh.

—Mr. Edward Payson Newton, son of Rev. John Newton, D. D., of Lahore, India, was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Allegheny, in the North Church of that city, on Tuesday evening of last week. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D. D., and the charge was given by Rev. H. K. Swift, D. D. Mr. Newton will soon sail for India, to engage in missionary work along with his father and two brothers.

—We understand that arrangements are now being made by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for a series of meetings, to be held in their rooms, commencing May 24th and continuing until May 28th. The meetings are intended to be of a devotional character, and are intended not only for members of the Association, but for the public generally. Several active Christian workers from other cities, are expected to be present at all of the meetings.

—There will be preaching in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and there at 7 P. M., by Rev. M. Loughridge, of Philadelphia. After next Sabbath and until further notice, there will be services in the evening instead of in the afternoon, it having been found necessary to make the change in order to have more time to give the Sabbath School, which is now one of the largest in Allegheny City. Next Sabbath week, therefore, and regularly thereafter, there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor Rev. J. M. Johnston.

—The Eastern Allegheny County National Reform Society held a meeting at Hulton Station on Wednesday evening, Mr. Wm. Greer presiding and George Lee, Esq., Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. D. J. Irons, Felix R. Brunot, G. W. De Camp and H. M. Wilson. The latter gentleman presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which was adopted, and the Society was then permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, Wm. Greer, Vice-President, Rev. J. D. Irons; Secretary, John S Stewart; Corresponding Secretary, George Lee; Treasurer, David Osborne. Mr. Brunot expressed himself as heartily and much interested in the movement. The next meeting will be held on the second Thursday of June in the M. E. Church at Turtle Creek.

—Yesterday morning, Samuel Williams, the young man convicted of tampering with the mails at Sharon, Pa., was released from jail a short time and had an interview with the lady in the case, Miss Stephens, at Marshal Hull's office. The participants in the interview were both greatly affected and wept profusely. The nature of the conversation was of a character to reflect credit on woman's heart, and lead to the general belief that a matrimonial alliance would soon be the result. Williams was then remanded to jail, and it is said after he went out one of his digits no longer sported a handsome diamond ring that he wore when in custody. He seems to keenly realize his situation and is the object of general sympathy. An appeal will be made to the Court by the U. S. Attorney on the young man's intimate friends, for a light sentence.

The Charms of Dress.

To be well dressed contributes in no small degree to a man's pleasure and comfort, and perhaps there lives none with soul so dead, who slights the borrowed charms of dress. Yet how "few and far between" are those in every sense of the word, who may be said to be well dressed, that is neatly fitted, for there is much more in the fit of a garment than in the quality of material of which it is made, a very common material presenting a good appearance, if neatly cut, while the very quality of goods are rendered so made as to look clumsy and awkward. Take, for instance, the collar or sleeves of a coat, these being sometimes so made as to give an unsightly appearance to the whole garment.

What we have no hesitancy in recommending those who wish to appear neatly fitted and well dressed, to order a suit at the establishment of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, who has just received a full line of cloths and cassimeres for spring and summer wear, of a very select variety of patterns and richness of design, and who gives the cutting department his undivided attention, sparing no pains to please those who favor him with their orders, and in a most satisfactory letter. Be your demands ever so exacting, you will find that at No. 53 Smithfield street you can be fitted to your entire satisfaction.

How to Get Into Your Own House.

If you have the money, buy or build one. If you have not the money, borrow it. *There is always* plenty of money to lend *on good security.*

Your friend will furnish it *if you can* make him safe.

The savings bank on a *first mortgage.*

The Building Association *if you can give the security.*

The Homestead Bank will *furnish* its purchasers with a security, on which they can always borrow to pay for the building of their houses.

It offers the choicest property, on four principal railroads leading out of the city, situated that in each case it must, without artificial stimulus, become the centre of improvements, and, sold under the extraordinary liberal terms offered, it must improve and increase in value with unheard of rapidity. If you want to get into your own house, and pay for it with the money you now pay for rent, now is your chance. This offer is made now for the first time, and may not be repeated.

If you want to have t your surplus in a *safe* and *sure speculation*, buy a lot where improvement must come.

How to Get Rich.

In Mr. Tyler's valuable little tract, "How to get Rich," he says, among a hundred good things:

"Either a man must be content with poverty all his life, or else be willing to deny himself some luxury and save to lay the base of independence in the future. But, if a man defers the future, and spends all that he earns, (whether his earning be one dollar or ten dollars a day) let him look for lean and hungry Want some future time. For it will surely come, no matter what you think."

Mr. Tyler became a wealthy man, *while living on a salary*, by adopting a resolution to put by a sum every week and rigidly adhering to it. In ten years he had secured sufficient to make him comfortable the remainder of his days. If any of our readers desire to follow his road to fortune, they can do so by laying aside a small sum from their weekly earnings in the Smithfield Savings Bank, on Smithfield street, one door from Diamond alley. This Bank offers every inducement to depositors of large and small sums, and will give the highest rate of interest.

Go and See

the fine stock of furniture in store and for sale at Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co's., No. 182 Federal street Allegheny, before making your purchases elsewhere. In fine office, hall, parlor, dining-room and other sets of furniture, their assortment will be found to embrace the greatest variety, and the most elegant designs, Dealers as they do on a very large scale, they can offer inducements in prices that are beyond competition. By all means call and examine their goods.

French China, direct importations, the newest designs and most beautiful patterns, of decorated and plain, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Brownsville Ahead.

The administrators of E. Toynbee, deceased, have sold the whole stock of whisky held by them to W. Britton and Wm. H. Holmes. This whisky is five years old, of a very superior quality and is said to be the largest sale of old rye whisky ever made in the Monongahela valley, being in the neighborhood of forty thousand gallons.

Chocolate E'Clairs at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, above Sixth street.

BREVITIES.

—The new gas main on Fifth avenue has been completed.

—The Consolidated Gas Company is extending its main on Liberty street.

—Mr. George E. Swoope, a brother of the U. S. Attorney, is lying very ill at his residence on Fourth avenue.

—Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon fined Otto Nell, a Wylie avenue butcher, $10 and costs for selling bad meat.

—Lieutenant Mart Hazen, formerly a member of the city police force, is now acting as a guardian of the peace for Connellsville.

—Postmaster Stewart received one hundred thousand postal cards yesterday morning, and by evening, it is said, they were nearly all gone.

—An old man named Richard Mullen, of Franklin, Mo., was taken in by confidence men yesterday, and suffered to the tune of ten dollars—all he had—on the little "check" game.

—Cumberland, Md., the beautiful little mountain town, the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, contains, according to the latest statistics, twelve thousand inhabitants.

—Work is to be commenced immediately on the new freight depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the foot of Sixteenth street. It will be one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

—The confidence game was operated successfully again in Allegheny at the Ft. Wayne Depot. Richard Miller, from Wisconsin, on his way to Mercer was the victim; but he only lost ten dollars.

—A man named Dunn and a companion are charged with surreptitiously taking a barouche from Mr. McFarland's grove, where a colored picnic was being held. Deputy Mayor Irwin has committed them to jail for a hearing.

—Mayor Blackmore had only three cases before him at yesterday's four o'clock hearing. Mr. Fall and another man were both sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each, and Cyrus Davis, for striking a boy, was fined $3 and costs.

—On Thursday evening Mrs. Anna Maria Hook, wife of George Hook, of No. 64 First street, Allegheny, died very suddenly at about seven o'clock. Dr. Dick, who was summoned, gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy.

—Yesterday morning Anthony Schantung, the man who committed suicide on the South Side, it is said was refused interment in the Catholic burying ground there, because it is not the custom of the Catholic Church to bury suicides in consecrated ground.

—On last Thursday, the overcoat of Rev. A. W. Black, of Monmouth, Illinois, who was stopping at the Monongahela House, was stolen from the reading room, where he had hung it for a few moments. It was found at the "an uncle's" where it had been pawned for $3.

—The foundation for the new pumping works above Negley's Run, on the Allegheny river, has been commenced. The contract calls for the completion of the foundation by October next, but it is very doubtful of its being accomplished by that time.

—Yesterday morning James Clifford and his wife Ellen entered suit in the District Court against Henry and Hannah Parton for slander. With circumstances in which circulating reports in reference to Mrs. Clifford, which led to her abandonment by her husband. A copias was issued returnable first Monday in June.

—A thief attempted early yesterday morning to gain an entrance into the residence of Mr. E. Gregg, 10 Irwin avenue. He had put a ladder up to the window and was in the act of entering, when the awakening of several of the inmates frightened him off, leaving this ladder behind him. Several shots were fired after him without affect.

—The new railroad bridge over the Monongahela river at Port Perry is being rapidly built. The shore pier of the bridge is about half finished and the masonry of the pier in the river is under the water. The dredge boat Monongahela is excavating for the foundation of the other piers. The work on the tunnel has been suspended for some days in order to allow the stone masons to go ahead.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: Deputy U. S. Marshal W. H. Irwin seized the R. W. Skillinger as she landed at the wharf, yesterday morning, about four o'clock. The Skillinger is seized under a libel of A. Meinbrook & Co., amounting to $2,700. She was on her way down the river, and had on a full load of freight and passengers. At dark last night the necessary bonds for a release had not been forthcoming. The boat was making the down trip from Pittsburgh.

—A distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the coal mine of J. D. Risher & Co., at six mile ferry up the Monongahela river. At about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon a part of the roof in one of the rooms in the pit fell, and crushed beneath it a boy named Moses Maloy, who was working in the room. The unfortunate boy was taken out as soon as possible, but was found to be quite dead. He was about ten years of age, and was the son of Daniel Maloy, one of the miners.

—Yesterday afternoon the wind blew open the rear door of the "Gem Grill" Eighth house Allegheny freeing the horses. As the city fathers have failed to fence the yard the horses who were freed immediately left the stable and out of the alley they darted, on to Pike street. On starting Mr. Wehrle's residence his little two year old son, that was sitting on the steps, came near being tramped upon by the horses, but fortunately Mr. Wettach, who was in a back room, caught a glimpse of it and saw them coming in time to turn his wagon in such a position, so as to just save his child by compelling them to turn.

—The Committee of Councils on City Printing, held a meeting last evening at Municipal Hall. The bills in arrear, it is thought, will run for printing the speech of Colonel Phillips, in relation to the City Bonds, were presented, but all of them not being handed in and the funds of the Committee being about exhausted, the action relative to their payment was deferred, in the hope that the Finance Committee would pay the amounts, as the printing of the address was ordered by resolution of Councils. When all the bills are in, it is thought they will foot up $1,200. The Clerk was instructed to have the Penn avenue act and the supplements to it, printed in book form, for the use of the Commissioners and Councils.

A Business Change on Fifth Avenue—Messrs. Crawford & Co. Succeed to the Ownership of No. 76—Their Goods and Their Prospects.

Change is the order of the day, and the most notable one for many days is that in which Mr. Dinsmith retires from the long and favorably known jewelry establishment located at No. 76 Fifth avenue, and places the mantle of succession on the shoulders of Messrs. George Crawford & Co. This house has long had a reputation both at home and abroad, which entitled it to the rank of a leading establishment in its line, and there is entire safety in predicting even a greater measure of success for the new firm who now come to its supervision, as Mr. Crawford its senior member, has been connected with the house in all its relations, for five years, becoming skilled in all its different departments, and acquiring a knowledge of the wants and tastes of its patrons. In addition to this, he has attributes to merit and deserve success, may be mentioned the face that they have increased their storeroom capacity, and have so remodeled, refitted and rearranged its interior appointments that its attractiveness and convenience has been greatly augmented. Mr. Crawford has been for the last two weeks closely inspecting the goods of different eastern manufactories, in order that his stock in the new room may be suitable to this locality, and as a result of his labors has opened up a stock, which in all those qualities that consitute excellence is unrivalled—being the very tip-top of superiority. Articles of utility and articles of beauty seem to have been selected with equally judicious care, circumspection and taste. In the watch department will be found a complete assortment of the Elgin movements and foreign movements, with casings of gold and silver, and an endless variety of styles from the most elaborate of designs to the plain and simple exterior. Many of these are of peculiar worth on account of their recent importation and introduced into their movements. To describe the variety and beauty of the different styles of chains would be difficult, and therefore, we only say, see them and appreciate them. The wants of the ladies have been carefully regarded in the infinite variety and number of rings, pins, sets, &c. The clock department is simply jammed with all kinds, styles and qualities, of the very best manufacture and accuracy of workmanship and movement. An ornamental clock on exhibition will repay a visit, as showing the wonders of combination.

The stock of silverware is large, consisting of tea sets, waiters, forks, spoons, and many other articles, while vases, statuary, lodge emblems, military goods, gold headed canes and optical goods are exhibited in an unusual number and variety. But we can give but a faint idea of the extent, variety, quality, beauty of design, and excellence of the stock in store, and can only ask our readers to visit this establishment, under its new management, and see for themselves. Manufacturing is largely done and also receive the special attention of Messrs. Crawford & Co., who have employed a number of skilled and experienced workmen, and parties can rely on meeting with prompt attention in all their orders, and that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

If courtesy, skill, experience, promptness, energy and assiduous attention to business are elements of success, then the Messrs. Crawford & Co. must succeed, as they are lacking in none of these, but on the contrary, have all the requisites for a liberal patronage.

Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, and Frozen Custard, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn street.

The Homestead Bank.

The secret of the great success of this leading institution is that it *will lead* in everything. It won't buy property in any locality where it cannot be the *first*. It was the first to sell systematically on the ten years plan. The first to sell *without interest*. The first to give life *insurance free*. The first to build houses for purchasers of its lots. The first to give excursions, dinners and music, &c. These characteristics have all been copied by those who are satisfied to be second, but the Homestead Bank *still leads* very far in advance, with a proposition that outstrips all its past liberality, and makes competition stand aghast. Its latest offer is to sell lots on ten years without interest, and take a *second* mortgage for nine-tenths of the purchase money, letting purchasers give a preferred or first lien mortgage to other parties to secure a loan to pay for building their houses! This it practically *lending* you a lot to borrow money on to build your house! If they don't keep the lead and put all who wish it under their own roof, only giving the lots away will. And when it comes to that, no doubt the Homestead Bank will *lead off*; but as it is just possible that this extraordinary offer may never be repeated, we would (privately if we could) advise our friends to take advantage of it now.

Canned Fruits.

A very choice stock of canned fruits for domestic use is now in store at the well-known Family Grocery Store of Messrs. L. J Blanchard & Co., No. 396 Penn avenue.

Allegheny Trunk Store.

Messrs. J. S Goe & Co., of No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny, are manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in trunks, valises, traveling bags, saddles and harness. They are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch, with a quality of goods that has no superior in our market. They have adopted as their motto, "quick sales and small profits," and are selling goods at very reasonable rates.

THE CLULEY FORGERIES.

Arrest of William H. Cluley Near Turtle Creek—He is Brought Before Alderman Humbert—Informations Made Against Him for Forgery—He Waives a Hearing—Remanded to Jail for Court in Default of Bail.

Last evening about six o'clock, Ex-Chief of Police Robert Hague and Constable Rivers of Aldermen Humbert's court, arrived at the Union Depot, having in their custody W. H. Cluley, whose extensive forgeries several months ago on prominent capitalists of this city are still fresh in the minds of our people. Mr. Cluly was arrested on an information made by Luther S. Kauffman before Alderman Humbert on the 23d of March last, and on which a warrant had been issued. Mr. Kaufman held $14,500 of the forged paper and had made the information on only $2,000. Mr. Kaufman was determined to bring the man to justice, and had made every effort possible for his arrest. It was rumored on the streets yesterday morning that Cluley was in this vicinity. At eleven o'clock Officers Hague and Rivers left for Turtle Creek, where about three miles the other side they found him. When captured he was brought to this city and at once taken before Alderman Humbert. He waived a hearing on this charge and in default of $5,000 bail, he was remanded to jail for Court. As is above stated Mr. Kaufman holds $14,500 of the forged paper which he negotiated, though he has proven but $2,500 on the information. The balance will be produced to-day. The paper that Mr. K. holds is all endorsed with the forged name of J. H. Phillips. After this information had been disposed of Mr. Louis Wieder hold representing the Eleventh Savings Bank of Allegheny to the amount of $4,500 and Philadelphia holders to the extent of $7,500, making in all $11,000, made an information against him also charging him with the forgery of the name of J. H. Phillips' and several notes as endorser. These were all the informations made against Mr. Cluley last evening. There have been three other informations made against him in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, before Alderman Stewart. There will be other informations made against him to-day. Mr. J. H. Baldwin is the attorney who has charge of the case for the creditors. The following named firms hold some of the forged paper: Messrs. R. Patrick & Co., represented by W. W. Patrick, Esq., $7,600; Ira B. McVeigh & Co., $7,500; Fourth National Bank, $2,500; Wm. McKee, $7,500; D. S. H. Gilmore, $2,500; Duquesne Bank, $1,800, and W. C. Robertson, $1,000. The notes held by Messrs. Patrick & Co., are said to be endorsed by John F. and Emil H. Cluley. Mr. W. W. Patrick has sued these gentlemen for the $2,500 due the Fourth National Bank, but they claim their signatures forgeries and refuse payment on this ground. The amounts mentioned above, aggregate the total $41,032. The total sum said to be forged, however, it is said will foot up well on to $70,000, about $25,000 of which is held east. The total liabilities of Mr. Cluley amount to $115,000. The parties who have brought on this arrest say that they will prosecute him unless he settles dollar for dollar. The arrest caused but little excitement in the city, as but comparatively few people knew of it at the time, and the prisoner was quietly taken to jail from the Alderman's about eight o'clock.

Bananas, Preserved Fruits, Caramels of different flavors, Fruit Cream and Chocolate Cocoanut Cream, at Hubley's.

Jos. W. Spencer,
95 Market st.,
(formerly J. B. McFadden's Jewelry Store.)
Black Gros Grain Silks.
Evening Silks
Japanese Silks
Tussore Silk, "New."
Harnanis, Plain.
Hernanis, Striped.
Black Mohairs.
Black Silk Warp Alpacas.
Black Cashmeres.
Black Bombazines.
Empress.
Orions.
Serge.
Crapes.
Shawls.
Veils.
Mourning goods a specialty. Complete mourning outfits, in all price goods. They also are making a celebrated Alpaca and Mohair a specialty, which is highly recommended. It will be a larger amount of wash in it than any other make—will not lose color.

JOS. W. SPENCER,
95 market street.

Fresh Butter

is an article that is always in demand, and Messrs. L. J. Blanchard have special arrangements by which they are enabled to supply, from their store, No. 396 Penn avenue, all parties with pure, sweet, fresh butter daily.

The Manufacture of

granite monuments is carried on very extensively in this city by Messrs. Dodds & Caskey at their yards on Penn avenue and Thirty-second. These gentlemen have the most extensive facilities for manufacturing beautiful designs in monuments, tomb stones, etc., out of Baltimore, Md., or Quincy, Mass. polished granite. This firm are also agents for the quarries for the Clark Island granite, considered the finest produced in the United States for hammer dressed monuments, cemetery curbing, etc. We can safely say that Messrs. Dodds & Caskey are not only proficient in their line but, that, they are gentlemen of judgment and taste, and anything ordered of them may be relied upon as being not only of first class quality, but of workmanlike and well finished manner. By the way if you have anything that you want done in the granite or marble line call on Messrs. Dodds & Caskey, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, where you are sure to be well treated and get the worth of your money in every sense of the word.

Brown Bread, Home-made Bread, French Bread, Philadelphia Rolls and Cinnamon Coffee Cake, at Hubley's.

Groceries Wholesale.

Country merchants, and all who buy to sell again, will find a superior stock of groceries, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, &c., at the old established house of Messrs. L. J. Blanchard & Co., No. 396 Penn avenue.

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DECORATION DAY.

Arranging for its Observance.

Last evening the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. held another meeting at the Custom House in reference to the preparations being made for the observance of Decoration Day.

Mr. John F. Hunter presided, with Mr. W. W. Tyson as Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

On Chaplains, Messrs. Geis and Tyson. On Hall, Messrs. Moore, Donaldson and Jones. On Vocal Music, Messrs. Tyson, Kline and Geis.

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was designated Master of the ceremonies for the evening.

A resolution was passed asking the Mayors of the two cities to ask the citizens generally to close up business on Decoration Day, that the observance of the occasion might be general.

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That the ministers and clergy of Allegheny county be requested to preach a sermon on Sabbath, May 25, 1873, in memorial of the brave men who fell in defense of the Union, in the late war, and